1990

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

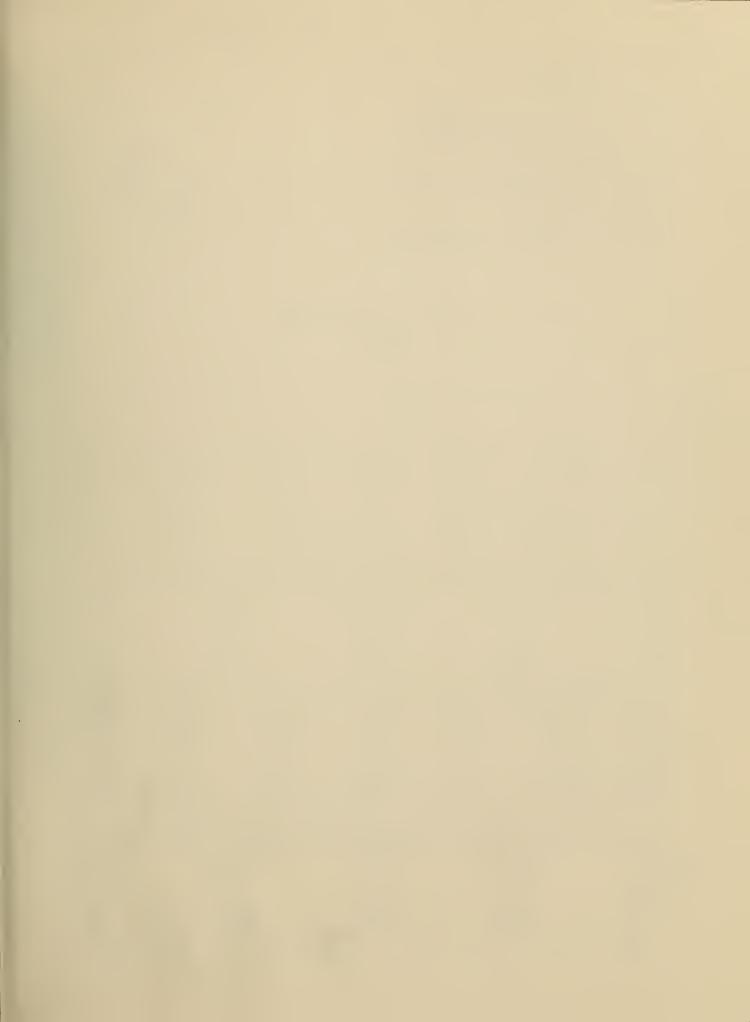
SERIES CPH (3)

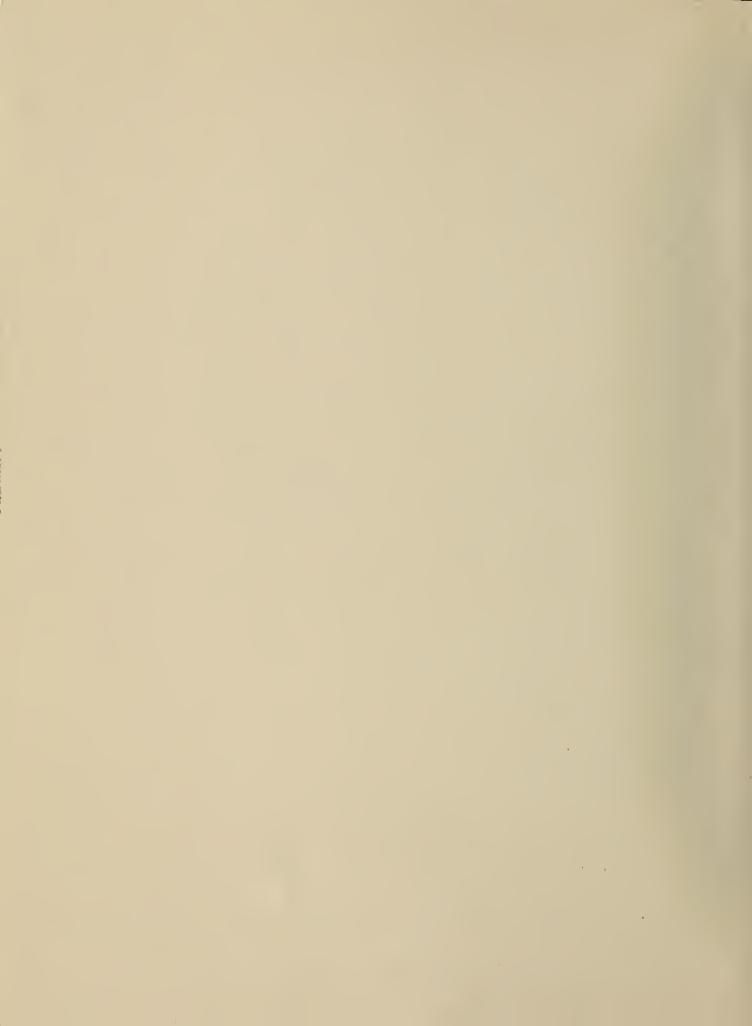
CENSUS TRACTS
AND BNA'S

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS









ENSUS REFERENCE COPY REF

U.S. Department of Commerce Economics and Statistics Administration **BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**

1990 CPH-3-149

45732 CENSUS '90

PH -3-149

201

1990



1990 Census of Population and Housing

Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block **Numbering Areas**

Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS LIBRARY tries ...



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, Susan M. Miskura, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. Patricia A. Berman, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were Robert R. Bair, Rachel F. Brown, James L. Dinwiddie, Allan A. Stephenson, and Edwin B. Wagner, Jr. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: Cheryl R. Landman, Adolfo L. Paez, A. Edward Pike, and William A. Starr. Other important contributors were Linda S. Brudvig, Cindy S. Easton, Avis L. Foote, Carolyn R. Hay, Douglas M. Lee, Gloria J. Porter, and A. Nishea Quash

The Decennial Operations Division, Arnold A. Jackson, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: Donald R. Dalzell, Kenneth A. Riccini, Billy E. Stark, and James E. Steed. Processing offices were managed by Alfred Cruz, Jr., Earle B. Knapp, Jr., Judith N. Petty, Mark M. Taylor, Russell L. Valentine, Jr., Carol A. Van Horn, and C. Kemble Worley. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: Jonathan G. Ankers, Sharron S. Baucom, Catharine W. Burt, Vickie L. Cotton, Robert J. Hemmig, George H. McLaughlin, Carol M. Miller, Lorraine D. Neece, Peggy S. Payne, William L. Peil, Cotty A. Smith, Dennis W. Stoudt, and Richard R. Warren. Other important contributors were Eleanor I. Banks, Miriam R. Barton, Danny L. Burkhead, J. Kenneth Butler, Jr., Albert A. Csellar, Donald H. Danbury, Judith A. Dawson, Donald R. Dwyer, Beverly B. Fransen, Katherine H. Gilbert, Lynn A. Hollabaugh, Ellen B. Katzoff, Randy M. Klear, Norman W. Larsen, Peter J. Long, Sue Love, Patricia O. Madson, Mark J. Matsko, John R. Murphy, Dan E. Philipp, Eugene M. Rashlich, Willie T. Robertson, Barbara A. Rosen, Sharon A. Schoch, Imelda B. Severdia, Diane J. Simmons, Emmett F. Spiers, Johanne M. Stovall, M. Lisa Sylla, and Jess D. Thompson.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Daniel H. Weinberg, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. Gordon W. Green, Jr., Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and Leonard J. Norry, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: William A. Downs, Peter J. Fronczek, Patricia A. Johnson, Enrique J. Lamas, Charles T. Nelson, and Thomas S. Scopp. Other important contributors were Eleanor F. Baugher, Jeanne C. Benetti, Robert L. Bennefield, Robert W. Bonnette, William S. Chapin, Higinio Feliciano, Timothy S. Grall, Cynthia J. Harpine, Selwyn Jones, Mary C. Kirk, Richard G. Kreinsen, Gordon H. Lester, Mark S. Littman, Wilfred T. Masumura, John M. McNeil, Diane C. Murphy, George F. Patterson, Thomas J. Palumbo, Kirby G. Posey, John Priebe, Anne D. Smoler, and Carmina F. Young.

The Population Division, Paula J. Schneider, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. Philip N. Fulton, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were Nampeo R. McKenney and Arthur J. Norton. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: Jorge H. del Pinal, Campbell J. Gibson, Roderick J. Harrison, Donald J. Hernandez, Jane H. Ingold, Martin T. O'Connell, Marie Pees, J. Gregory Robinson, Phillip A. Salopek, Paul M. Siegel, Robert C. Speaker, Gregory K. Spencer, and Cynthia M. Taeuber. Other important contributors were Celia G. Boertlein, Rosalind R. Bruno, Janice A. Costanzo, Rosemarie C. Cowan, Arthur R. Cresce, Larry G. Curran, Carmen DeNavas, Robert O. Grymes, Kristin A. Hansen, Mary C. Hawkins, Rodger V. Johnson, Michael J. Levin, Edna L. Paisano, Sherry B. Pollock, Stanley J. Rolark, A. Dianne Schmidley, Denise I. Smith, and Nancy L. Sweet.

The Data User Services Division, Gerard C. lannelli, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. Marie G. Argana, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. Alfonso E. Mirabal, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: Deborah D. Barrett, Frederick G. Bohme, Larry W.

Carbaugh, James P. Curry, Samuel H. Johnson, John C. Kavaliunas, and Forrest B. Williams. Other important contributors were Molly Abramowitz, Celestin J. Aguigui, Barbara J. Aldrich, Delores A. Baldwin, Albert R. Barros, Geneva A. Burns, Carmen D. Campbell, James R. Clark, Virginia L. Collins, George H. Dailey, Jr., Barbara L. Hatchl, Theresa C. Johnson, Paul T. Manka, John D. McCall, Jo Ann Norris, David M. Pemberton, Sarabeth Rodriguez, Charles J. Wade, Joyce J. Ware, and Gary M. Young.

The Geography Division, Robert W. Marx, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. Jack R. George, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. Robert A. LaMacchia, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. Silla G. Tomasi, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: Frederick R. Broome, Charles E. Dingman, Linda M. Franz, David E. Galdi, Dan N. Harding, Donald I. Hirschfeld, David B. Meixler, Peter Rosenson, Joel Sobel, Brian Swanhart, and Richard Trois. Other important contributors were Gerard Boudriault, Desmond J. Carron, Anthony W. Costanzo, Paul W. Daisey, Beverly A. Davis, Carl S. Hantman, Christine J. Kinnear, Terence D. McDowell, Linda M. Pike, Rose J. A. Quarato, Lourdes Ramirez, Gavin H. Shaw, Daniel L. Sweeney, Timothy F. Trainor, Phyllis S. Willette, and Walter E. Yergen.

The Statistical Support Division, John H. Thompson, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. John S. Linebarger, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. Henry F. Woltman, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. Howard Hogan and David V. Bateman were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: Florence H. Abramson, Deborah H. Griffin, Richard A. Griffin, Lawrence I. Iskow, and Michael L. Mersch. Other important contributors were Linda A. Flores-Baez, Larry M. Bates, Somonica L. Green, James E. Hartman, Steven D. Jarvis, Alfredo Navarro, Eric L. Schindler, Carolyn T. Swan, and Glenn D. White.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, Marshall L. Turner, Jr., Chief, assisted by Cathy L. Talbert, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, Walter C. Odom, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. Michael G. Garland was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: Bernard E. Baymler, Albert W. Cosner, Gary J. Lauffer, Gerald A. Mann, Clement B. Nettles, Russell Price, and Barbara J. Stanard. Other important contributors were Barbara M. Abbott, Robert J. Brown, David M. Coontz, and John T. Overby.

The Data Preparation Division, Joseph S. Harris, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. Plummer Alston, Jr., and Patricia M. Clark were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, Stanley D. Matchett, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. Richard L. Bitzer, Richard F. Blass, Karl K. Kindel, and John W. Marshall were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were William F. Adams, John E. Bell, LaVerne Collins, Dwight P. Dean; Arthur G. Dukakis, Sheila H. Grimm, William F. Hill, James F. Holmes, Stanley D. Moore, Marvin L. Postma, John E. Reeder, and Leo C. Schilling.

The Personnel Division, David P. Warner, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. Colleen A. Woodard was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA

Section of Contract

U.S. Department of Commerce Ronald H. Brown, Secretary John Rollwagen, Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration Jeffrey Mayer, Acting Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director



Economics and Statistics
Administration
Jeffrey Mayer, Acting Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director

Charles D. Jones, Associate Director for Decennial Census
Wiiliam P. Butz, Associate Director for Demographic Programs
Bryant Benton, Associate Director for Field Operations
Clifford J. Parker, Acting Associate Director for Administration
Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for Decennial Census

CONTENTS

		Page
Ta Us	st of Statistical Tables	-1 -1 -1
-	st of Census Tract Reports and Census Tract Comparability Tables	
AF	PPENDIXES	
B. C. D. E.	Area Classifications Definitions of Subject Characteristics Accuracy of the Data Collection and Processing Procedures Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages	B-1 C-1 D-1 E-1
F.	Data Products and User Assistance	F-1

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

Table		Page	Table	Page
1.	General Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	1	12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Finance Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area), *
2.	General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	4	13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Finance Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990	
3.	General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	6	Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	g
4.	General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons:		14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Finance Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990	cial 22
	1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	g
5.	General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	8	15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Finance Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	23
6.	General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	9	16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Ori Groups: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	24
7.	General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	11	17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	26
8.	Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	13	18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	
9.	Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	15	19. Income and Poverty Status in 198 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	32
10.	Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	18	20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	35
11.	Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	19	21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	37 9

able		Page	Table		Page
22.	Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	39	33.	Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	55
23.	Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	40	34.	Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	58
24.	Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	35.	Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	60
25.	Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering	*	36.	Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	62
26.	Area Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering	42	37.	Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	63
27.	Area Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	43	38.	Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	•
28.	Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	44	39.	Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	
29.	Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	46	40.	Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Aslan or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	6
30.	Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	48	41.	Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	60
31.	Occupation, income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering	50	42.	Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	67
32.	Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering	52	43.	Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	69

CONTENTS

Table		Page	Table		Page
44.	Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990	71	45.	Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	73
	Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		46.	Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	75

HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes	1-3
Census Tract Comparability Tables	
How to Find Race/Hispanic Origin Detail and	
Subject-Matter Data	1-1
How to Use the Statistical Tables	
User Notes	

INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

- 1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
- 2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
- 3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

Subject covered in the report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top

For definitions and explanations of ubliced characteristics, see exponded.

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Esidmo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not a Hepenic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Nge	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Ancestry	18		_	_			
Class of worker	18	_			**		
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	26	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	-	-	-	-		-
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
ncome in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
ndustry	18	-	-	-	-	-	
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	26	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	26	30
anguage epoken at home and ability to							
epeak English	17	20	22	24	26	26	30
Marital status	- 1	2	3	4	5	6	1
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Decupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	3
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	3
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
overty status in 1969	19	21	23	25	27	29	3
Race	6						
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	8	1
Jrban, rural, and farm residence (persone)	17				~	28	x
Norte status in 1989	18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	20	22	24	26	0	
Vorkers in family in 1989	10	-	-	_	_	_	-
IOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	32	34	36	38	40	Q	
Condominium	32	34	30	36	~	~	
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	4
fouse heating fuel	32	34	36	36	40	Q	4
lousehold income in 1969.	32	34	36	38	40	Q	4
Otchen facilities	32	34	36	36	40	Q	
Asals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	1!
Aortgage status and selected monthly owner		10	- ''	14	13		"
costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	
ensons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ersons per room,	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
fumbing facilities	32	34	36	36	40	42	4
looms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ewage disposal.	32	34	36	36	40	12	4
ource of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	
elephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	Q	4
enure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Inits in structure	9	10	- 11	12	13	14	15
Irban, rural, and farm residence (housing units).	32						
scency characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
alue	9	10	- 11	12	13	14	1
ehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	4
'aar householder moved into unit	32	34	36	30	40	Q	44
fear atructure built.	32	34	36	36	40	Q	44
	1					-	

^{...} Not applicable for this report

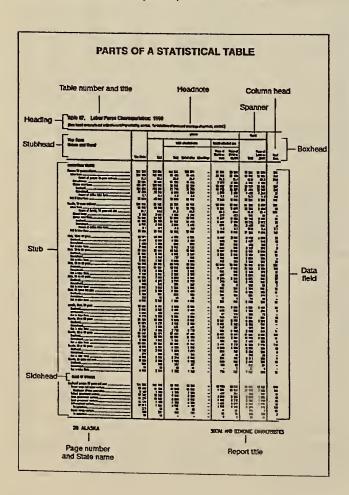
HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The boxhead is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.



The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing Unit Counts reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- · BG is block group.
- · BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- · CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- · MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- · PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- · unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

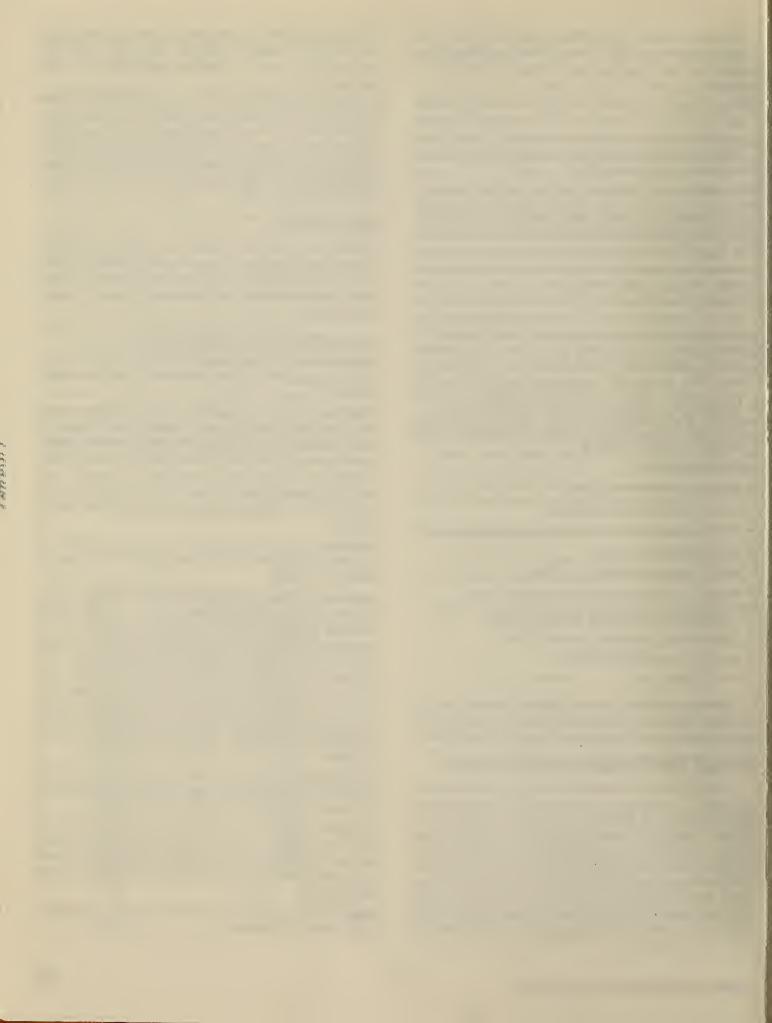


TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16						
Class of worker	18						
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16				•••		
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18			•••	•••		•••
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to							
speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26		30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	1	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26		30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8						
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26		30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26		30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17						
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18						
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32						45
Contract rent	9	1	11	12	13		15
Gross rent		35	37	39	41		45
House heating fuel		34	36		40		44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36		40		44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40		44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner			07	39	41	43	45
costs	33	1	37				
Persons in unit				12	1		
Persons per room	9	1		12	1		
Plumbing facilities		1 .	36				
Rooms	9		11				
Sewage disposal	32	1		1			
Source of water	32		1	1			
Telephone in unit		1	36				
Tenure	9		11				
Units in structure	9	1					
Vacancy characteristics	. 9			1			1
Value	. 9					1	
Vehicles available	32						
Year householder moved into unit		34		1			
Year structure built		34	36	38	40		
LAND AREA	1						

^{...} Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233 301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

Population Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANA-TIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

FITCHBURG-LEOMINSTER, MA MSA

User Note 1

Portions of the areas listed below are shown in other report series:

Middlesex County—The other parts of this county are shown in the reports CPH-3-95A, Boston, MA PMSA and CPH-3-95D,

Lowell, MA-NH PMSA. Worcester County—The other parts of this county are shown in the reports CPH-3-23, Massachusetts; CPH-3-95A, Boston, MA PMSA; CPH-3-269B, Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA; and CPH-3-341, Worcester, MA MSA.

User Note 2

Components of selected place-of-work areas are listed below. For more information on place-of-work areas, see appendix B. Area 8—Barre town, Boylston town, Clinton town, Holden town, Northborough town, Paxton town, Princeton town, Rutland town, Shrewsbury town, Sterling town, West Boylston town, Westborough town

Area 11-Shirley town, Townsend town

Area 12—Berlin town, Bolton town, Hudson town, Lancaster town, Marlborough city, Maynard town, Stow town

Area 13—Ayer town, Groton town, Harvard town, Littleton town

Area 14—Acton town, Bedford town, Boxborough town, Burlington town, Carlisle town, Concord town, Lexington town, Lincoln town, Sudbury town, Waltham city, Wayland town, Weston town, Wilmington town

Area 19—Hubbardston town, Templeton town, Winchendon town

Area 20—Greenville town, NH; Mason town, NH; New Ipswich town, NH; Sharon town, NH; Temple town, NH

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Are	a Rep	ort No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States		6	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama		57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska		8	Abilene, TX MSA	100A	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona		9	Aguadilla, PR MSA	1005	Mayara Falls, INT FINISA
5	Arkansas		60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
		· ·	,0	Albany, GA MISA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
6	California	e	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	103	Canton, OH MSA
7	Colorado			MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
8	Connecticut	6	2	Albuquerque, NM MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
9	Delaware	6	3	Alexandria, LA MSA	103	Ocuai Hapius, IA WISA
10	Not Assigned	6	4	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	6	5	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			,	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	ϵ	6	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill,
14	Idaho	6	7	Anchorage, AK MSA		NC-SC MSA
15	Illinois	6	8	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
40		6	9	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
	Indiana	7	0	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
	lowa			,		
18	Kansas	7	1	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI		Chicago-Gary-Lake County,
	Kentucky			MSA		IL-IN-WI CMSA:
20	Louisiana		2	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
21	Maina	7	3	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
	Maine	7	4	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
	Maryland	7	5	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
	Massachusetts				113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
	Michigan	7		Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	7		Augusta, GA-SC MSA		·
26	Micciccioni	7		Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
	Mississippi Missouri	7	9	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
	Montana	8	0	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN
						CMSA:
	Nebraska	8		Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	8		Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH
31	New Hampshire	8	3	Battle Creek, MI MSA		PMSA
	Not Assigned	8	4	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY
	New Mexico	8	5	Bellingham, WA MSA	110	MSA
	New York					111071
	North Carolina	8	6	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH
33	North Carolina	8	7	Billings, MT MSA		CMSA:
36	North Dakota	8	8	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
	Ohio	8	9	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
	Oklahoma	9	0	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
	Oregon			5: 4 115 116 1		
	Pennsylvania	9		Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
,,,	Cilisyivaria	9		Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
41	Rhode Island	9		Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
42	South Carolina	9.	4	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
43	South Dakota				122	Columbus, OH MSA
	Tennessee			Boston-Lawrence-Salem,	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
	Texas			MA-NH CMSA:	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
			5A	Boston, MA PMSA		
	Utah		5B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
47	Vermont	99	5C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
48	Virginia		-D	PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
49	Washington		5D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
50	West Virginia		5E	Nashua, NH PMSA		Darville, VA MSA Davenport-Rock Island-
F4 .	140	9:	5F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Moline, IA-IL MSA
	Wisconsin	90	3	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
	Wyoming	9.		Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
	Puerto Rico			Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
	Not Assigned	98				Decatur, IL MSA
55 ·	Virgin Islands	99	,	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decator, IL WOA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
1004		180	Iowa City, IA MSA		,
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA		Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, IVII IVISA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
100	Des Montes, in Mont	183	Jackson, TN MSA	2310	Hacille, WI FINISA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA			233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA		
1015	Botton, IIII i IIIo	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	100	Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA		Muskegon, MI MSA
,,,,	211 400, 171 111071			239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	0.40	New Haven Meriden CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA		Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
		195	•	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA		Jersey-Long Island,
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA		NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
	ricensus g zoonimiotor, itir timer		The second secon	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA		Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
	rom myoto capo colali, i z meri	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	200	Las vegas, INV MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	2451	Newark, NJ PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	245K 245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
	,	211	Lima, OH MSA	240L	Statilloru, OT T WISA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA			246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA		Newport News, VA MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	247	Ocala, FL MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA		MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
			ton America America	250	Olympia, WA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-		
166	Greeley, CO MSA	2154	Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
	High Point, NC MSA	0450	PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH
170	Hagaratown MD MCA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA		MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA		TWOA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
	O/	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257 258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	256	reona, il wox
	Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA		Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA			259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ
		223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	2590	PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA		MSA		
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
	Houston Columntar D	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	00-	MSA		
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA		CMSA:
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Loudardala El	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
,,,,,,			Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
	MSA		Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
			,		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
	CMSA:	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA		- Law Energy, Cr. Micr.	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	01,	
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A 294B	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg- Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294C	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	, organicapole, it inch	294C 294D	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR
	Descridence Description 5-11	294E	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA		MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:		Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-		PMSA	322	Tucson, AZ MSA
0000	Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA		Son Ivan Oravira DD 01104	323	Tulsa, OK MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	295A	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
070	Description Of the LIT MADA		Caguas, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	200	Conta Bookson Conta Maria	321	Otica-Aorile, NY WSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria- Lompoc, CA MSA		
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA
075	D. H. O. 1404	299	Savannah, GA MSA	000	MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scialitori-Wilkes-Barre, PA WISA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
				335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA		Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
	MSA	007	0' F-II- OD \$40.4	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
005	C+ C 1441.140.4	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	0,2	
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	0.40	Veda DA MCA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA	010	Code-Gold MA MCA	343	York, PA MSA
	MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
290	Solt Lake City Orden LIT MCA	313	State College, PA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	345	Yuma, AZ MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA		MSA	340	Tullia, AZ WOA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

(Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation)

1990 tract	1980 tract		
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MA			
WORCESTER COUNTY, MA			
7092.01 7092.02	7092 (pt.) 7092 (pt.)		

*Census tract comparability not provided; no chonges in census trocts between 1980 and 1990 or changes offected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "Haw to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract 1990 tract

MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MA¹

WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

7092 ________ 7092.01
7092.02

**Census tract camparability not pravided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract

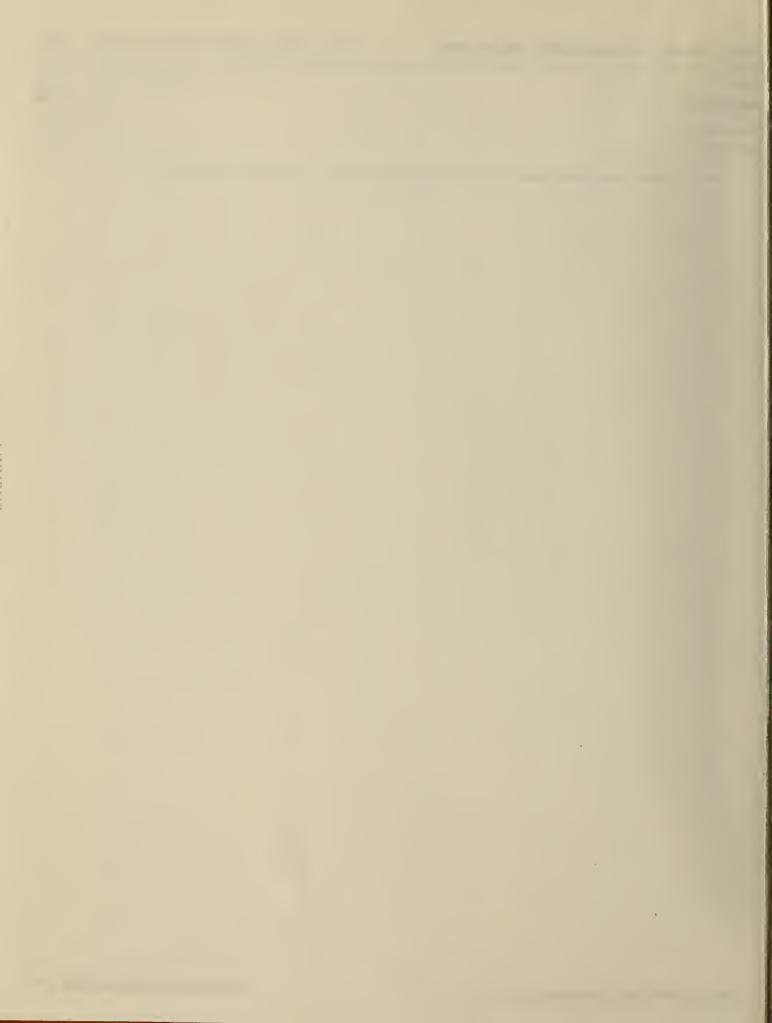


Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

(Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Wa	rcester County (pt	1.)	Middlesex County Fitchburg city, Warcester County				
Area	Fitchburg Leaminster, MA M5A	Middlesex County	Tatal	Fitchburg city	Leaminster city	Tract 3001	Tract 7101	Tract 7102	Tract 7103	Tract 7104
LAND AREA Square kilometers Square miles	468.9 181.0	61.6 23.8	407.3 157.2	71.9 27.8	74 8 28 9	61.6 23.8	5.1 2 0	11.6 4.5	10 9 4 2	1.5
All persons Under 5 years	77 516 72 422 18 179 16 411 32.6 53 145 3 846 3 381 3 243 3 626 4 383 9 353 7 509 4 843 4 428 4 545 2 866 1 122	2 717 2 717 237 243 184 4119 463 549 244 211 156 70 22 1 978 1 902 1 813 348 8 300 33.4 1 371 115 112 122 290 58 8 245 245 245 246 117	100 080 7 769 6 759 6 252 6 929 8 263 18 435 14 689 9 221 8 252 7 695 7 695 7 695 7 697 17 831 16 111 32.6 51 774 3 731 3 269 3 121 3 536 4 322 4 463 2 825 1 105	41 194 3 321 2 784 4 092 4 456 3 207 7 349 5 039 3 407 2 143 779 1 274 32 168 31 184 28 458 8 168 7 487 31.1 21 664 1 574 1 574 1 574 1 779 2 002 1 403 608	38 145 2 979 2 418 2 175 2 259 3 056 7 802 5 630 3 593 3 263 3 263 2 866 1 557 547 1 115 30 131 29 266 6 455 5 949 32.8 1 210 1 074 1 109 1 1 555 3 850 2 803 1 1 109 1 1 109 1 1 555 3 850 2 803 1 1 109 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 717 2 19 237 243 184 119 463 549 244 211 155 70 70 22 1 978 1 902 1 813 348 8 300 33.4 1 371 115 112 122 90 58 245 266 117 1106 82 41 117 552 1 005	3 882 309 234 232 233 365 801 504 294 338 287 197 88 107 3 062 2 964 682 31.4 1 980 113 123 127 187 365 232 153 173 161 122 76	6 033 394 420 401 364 396 892 787 664 725 569 310 111 172 4 733 4 588 4 382 1 396 1 233 36.5 3 187 182 226 208 1158 1196 404 411 367 307 197 80 665 665 665 665 665 665 665 66	2 824 234 218 216 186 186 545 452 242 217 204 107 17 82 2 122 2 036 1 933 445 400 31 7 1 406 117 95 115 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 11	2 276 276 138 115 129 166 151 377 280 250 261 1712 23 58 1 864 1 795 1 708 542 250 4 1 181 1 709 7 37 4 1 181 1 864 1 795 65 65 65 61 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65
16 years and aver 18 years ond aver 21 years and aver 60 years and aver 62 years and aver Median Median Median age	40 818 38 086 10 880 9 934 33.7	963 921 187 165 33.5 1 346 33.2	41 087 39 855 37 165 10 693 9 769 33.7 48 306 31.6	17 279 16 802 15 230 5 018 4 641 32.5 19 530 30.1	15 782 15 353 14 608 4 021 3 645 34.0 18 427 31.7	963 921 187 165 33.5 1 346 33.2	1 573 1 520 1 443 454 415 32 6 1 902 30.6	2 471 2 370 807 714 38 3 2 846 34 7	1 023 974 247 225 32 3 1 418 31 2	951 911 308 287 39 6 1 095 34.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons	100 173 38 350 27 100 11 250 9 158 21 471 32 202 3 722 4 428 987	2 717 2 717 892 732 160 123 629 1 012 80 104	100 080 97 456 37 458 26 368 11 090 9 035 20 842 31 190 3 642 4 324 987 1 637	41 194 39 040 15 363 10 167 5 196 4 244 7 420 12 426 1 623 2 208 673 1 481	38 145 37 716 14 834 10 395 4 439 3 628 8 357 11 648 1 364 1 513 285 144	2 717 2 717 892 732 160 123 629 1 012 80 104	3 882 3 742 1 467 993 474 377 724 1 156 171 224 110 30	6 033 5 937 2 230 1 720 510 436 1 334 1 949 250 174	2 824 2 824 1 020 773 247 199 621 968 96 119	2 276 886 666 220 194 553 715 77 45
Persons per hausehold Persons per family Persons 65 years and over In households Hauseholder Living alone Spause Other relatives Nantralivies Institutionalized persons Other persons in graup quarters	13 749 12 811 8 668 4 225 4 086 2 992 969 182 891	3.05 3.35 248 248 161 60 58 56 26	2.60 3.11 13 501 12 563 8 507 4 165 4 028 2 936 943 177 891 47	2.54 3.11 6 329 5 720 3 992 2 100 2 033 1 266 382 80 606 3	2.54 3.06 4 970 4 655 3 141 1 528 1 488 1 088 356 70 271 44	3.05 3.35 248 248 161 60 58 56 26 5	2.55 3.07 572 465 305 131 126 115 40 5	2 66 3 05 990 899 575 232 220 236 74 14 91	2 77 3 18 328 328 211 68 64 92 22 3	2 57 3 02 409 409 264 101 96 114 25 6
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	12 996 23 731 21 471 9 963 18 425 4 294 2 484	732 394 769 629 343 672 76 39 71	26 368 12 602 22 962 20 842 9 620 17 753 4 218 2 445 4 401	10 167 4 918 9 317 7 420 3 277 6 279 2 144 1 372 2 641	10 395 4 797 8 365 8 357 3 807 6 748 1 542 802 1 319	732 394 769 629 343 672 76 39 71	993 479 858 724 335 627 193 114	1 720 713 1 355 1 334 499 943 332 194 377	773 388 739 621 310 598 108 63	666 261 459 553 223 398 84 27 48
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and aver	11 881 22 425 615 1 114 2 608 42 675 10 542 22 277 931 5 164	996 255 646 12 23 60 1 022 192 650 19 98 63	37 647 11 626 21 779 603 1 091 2 548 41 653 10 350 21 627 912 5 066 3 698	15 121 5 375 7 828 295 519 1 104 17 512 5 202 7 763 479 2 438 1 630	14 577 4 210 8 721 232 397 1 017 15 996 3 634 8 643 334 1 922 1 463	996 255 646 12 23 60 1 022 192 650 19 98 63	1 511 520 758 40 46 147 1 596 428 753 49 208 158	2 247 609 1 404 34 83 117 2 571 523 1 400 63 354 231	1 077 324 646 18 25 64 1 079 251 640 22 85 81	899 256 567 5 25 46 995 227 569 14 115 70

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Leominster city, V	cominster city, Worcester County						
Area	Tract 7105	Troct 7106	Troct 7107	Troct 7108	Tract 7109	Tract 7110	Troct 7111	Troct 7091	Troct 7092.01
LAND AREA Square kilometers Square miles	.9 .4	3.3 1.3	.6 .2	2.6 1.0	.1	1.0 .4	34.2 13.2	29.6 11.4	11.0 4.2
AGE All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 20 to 24 years 22 to 24 years 35 to 44 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and aver	3 922 443 391 286 283 323 732 442 266 251 288 171 46	7 243 718 520 450 461 610 1 523 880 579 527 552 310	1 802 101 75 69 91 147 359 171 108 142 244 218 80	4 762 465 348 259 287 438 929 623 345 313 379 275	898 - 2 1 549 328 8 3 - 4 2 - 1	3 584 320 265 225 264 615 652 385 233 197 227 160 41	3 968 199 196 188 323 533 531 512 327 334 283 158	1 279 86 108 111 98 58 140 256 177 143 76 21 5	8 972 762 680 513 582 664 1 797 1 418 904 727 590 252 83
3 and 4 years 16 years and aver 18 years and aver 21 years and over 22 years and over 36 years ond over 46 years ond over Medion Female Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and over 18 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over	168 2 753 2 644 2 461 645 589 28.2 2 139 237 192 152 147 189 385 220 135 139 178 128 37 93 1 534 1 472 1 373 423	263 5 484 5 285 5 019 1 265 1 153 30.3 3 736 228 211 339 740 439 302 282 282 332 196 88 114 2 900 2 810 2 675 777 717	37 1 546 1 514 1 440 629 605 37.4 980 47 33 35 50 67 152 78 57 75 169 159 58 842 888 842 806 435	175 3 636 3 530 3 311 929 878 30.7 2 492 221 153 119 163 241 446 281 173 189 232 199 75 74 1 966 1 913 1 786 614 561	895 895 895 143 6 6 19.7 630 - 1 390 231 3 1 - 2 1 - - - 628 628 628 91 2	129 2 739 2 664 2 374 537 499 26.8 1 810 149 123 108 139 307 190 130 105 124 96 32 52 1 412 1 374 1 234 311 288	83 3 334 3 269 2 879 1 013 938 35.2 2 123 85 87 180 285 273 236 175 171 190 131 40 1 834 1 798 1 567 640 599	951 909 859 172 140 36.4 640 39 58 52 45 20 82 130 90 73 37 111 3 3 17 479 462 436	6 705 6 680 6 298 1 291 1 155 32.2 4 580 370 321 247 275 333 902 724 458 387 343 158 62 135 3 589 3 478 3 302 756 6 686
62 years and over	391 28.8 1 783 27.0	31.6 3 507 29.4	422 49.1 822 32.0	581 32.4 2 270 29.4	19.7 268 19.7	28.2 1 774 25.8	37.4 1 845 33.2	36.4 639 36.3	33.3 4 392 31.3
All persons	3 922 3 922 1 476 993 483 419 627 1 454 165 200	7 243 7 173 2 762 1 856 906 729 1 318 2 371 325 397 28	1 802 1 797 1 099 310 789 720 184 353 56 105 —	4 762 4 651 1 948 1 130 818 656 740 1 437 189 337 72	898 15 7 5 2 2 5 3 - - 883	3 584 3 537 1 270 818 452 271 537 1 076 172 482 47	3 968 3 166 1 198 903 295 241 777 944 122 125 320 482	1 279 1 279 419 374 45 42 345 480 24 11	8 972 8 961 3 270 2 523 747 602 2 081 2 985 311 314
Persons per household	3 26 505 505 359 224 218 97 36 13	2.60 3.16 975 952 681 359 353 194 62 15 22	1,64 2,91 539 539 478 414 407 43 14 4	2.39 3.09 755 701 526 320 310 132 35 8 54	2.14 2.60 3 3 2 1 1 1 - -	2.79 3.18 428 399 263 122 116 99 32 5	2.64 3.04 825 520 328 128 122 143 42 7	3.05 3.27 102 102 65 21 21 28 8 1	2.74 3.13 925 914 580 238 232 235 90 9
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors Married-couple families With awn children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 years Femole householder, na husband present With awn children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors	599 1 191 627 317 630 299 244	1 856 961 1 823 1 318 618 1 191 412 275 532	310 151 276 184 73 142 102 69 119	1 130 587 1 122 740 330 644 304 209 408	5 2 3 5 2 3 	818 419 837 537 254 516 219 146 292	903 358 654 777 316 587 91 31	374 183 363 345 174 351 20 5	2 523 1 228 2 155 2 081 1 000 1 800 357 194 303
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	417 - 667 - 32 - 32 - 96 - 1558 - 430 - 660 - 72 - 224	2 626 907 1 374 47 86 212 2 929 806 1 369 90 347 317	692 310 204 31 57 90 865 229 195 32 275 134	1 691 619 795 50 53 174 1 999 582 774 78 322 243	267 258 8 - 1 - 628 620 7 1 -	1 344 614 577 26 39 88 1 430 516 559 45 162 148	1 523 541 828 12 72 70 1 862 590 837 13 346	483 106 349 2 111 15 491 85 350 	3 375 930 2 153 41 68 183 3 642 78 2 141 78 337 304

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Leam		Remainder of Worcester County					
Area	Tract 7092.02	Tract 7093	Tract 7094	Tract 7095	Tract 7096	Tract 7097	Tract 7001	Tract 7081	Tract 7121
AND AREA iquore kilometersquare miles	10.7 4.1	.3 .3	3.0 1.1	11.6 4.5	2.3	5.9 2.3	100 2 38 7	92 0 35 5	68 4 26 4
AGE All persons	5 392	1 126	4 926	6 592	1 448	8 410	5 433	6 191	9 117
nder 5 years	481 291 258 283	89 67 54 50	406 351 329 321	443 362 413 385	107 88 61 81	605 471 436 459	442 437 478 408 248	418 454 494 453 342	609 666 649 602 525
0 to 24 years	458 1 469 807 490 368	137 265 139 98 85	462 971 636 393 418	500 1 272 1 077 731 597	159 323 177 102 137	618 1 565 1 120 698 788	984 1 077 535 367	918 1 307 647 483	1 382 1 646 1 138 830
5 to 74 years 5 to 84 years 5 years and aver and 4 years	294 160 33 183	85 39 18 36	346 211 82 162	471 243 98 152	119 77 17 38	885 554 211 216	296 124 37 188	440 206 29 165	686 313 71 262
6 years and aver	4 308 4 194 4 017 645 567	903 890 844 189 171	3 779 3 652 3 428 884 786	5 293 5 149 4 888 1 100 981	1 176 1 152 1 086 279 249	6 816 6 640 6 332 2 085 1 900	3 995 3 804 3 620 637 565	4 732 4 551 4 290 914 807	7 079 6 809 6 489 1 467 1 303
2 years and over	30.8 2 694 227 153	30.1 546 45 32	30.6 2 560 181 188	34.3 3 368 216 162	31.7 770 52 57	35.4 4 560 308 239	32 9 2 665 203 189	35 1 3 131 210 226	35 7 4 596 306 322
5 to 9 years	134 144 222 697 391 253	29 28 65 117 53 50	157 162 225 491 312 207	209 185 266 604 559 364	25 36 92 150 83 55	221 234 332 807 551 366	231 202 128 510 510 253 190	259 208 168 462 652 315 243	301 294 265 695 827 566 405
55 to 64 years	183 162 107 21 84	37 53 24 13	216 210 156 55 71	319 257 155 72 76	78 71 56 15	415 545 379 163	158 67 24 88	249 120 19 87	376 189 50
16 years and over	2 153 2 102 2 009 369 331 31.3	432 426 402 113 104 29.6	2 006 1 942 1 825 555 506 32.1	2 740 2 673 2 542 642 573 35.7	628 613 584 177 159 32.5	3 755 3 657 3 508 1 317 1 213 37 5	2 006 1 910 1 821 339 306 33 2	2 396 2 303 2 184 510 454 35 5	3 624 3 487 3 322 805 723 36 3
Median Male Median age	2 698 30.4	580 30.4	2 3 66 29.1	3 224 33.1	678 30.8	3 850 33 7	2 768 32 7	3 060 34 7	4 521 35 1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons	5 392 5 392 2 161 1 492	1 126 1 050 509 240	4 926 4 918 1 991 1 291	6 592 6 488 2 475 1 832	1 448 1 396 552 386	8 410 8 232 3 457 2 257	5 433 5 416 1 834 1 478 356	6 191 6 179 2 175 1 738 437	9 117 9 105 3 252 2 590 662
Nanfamily hausehalder Living alane Spause Child Noner relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons	669 482 1 237 1 506 187 301	269 213 147 269 26 99	700 598 903 1 594 193 237	643 511 1 559 1 999 248 207 104	166 138 285 430 70 59	1 200 1 042 1 800 2 385 305 285 118	272 1 305 1 950 152 175	353 1 519 2 137 171 177 12	538 2 241 3 029 332 251
Other persons in group quarters Persons per household	2.50	76 2.06 2.84	8 2.47 3.08	2 62 3.08	2.53 3.03	2 38 2.99	2 95 3 31	2 84 3 20	2 80 3 16
Persons per family Persans 65 years and over In hauseholds Hauseholder Nanfamily hauseholder Living olane	148 142	142 135 107 73 70	639 639 458 259 253	812 709 434 161 155	213 168 120 54 53 37	1 650 1 501 1 061 574 562 334	457 451 285 114 108 105	675 667 422 165 152 189	1 070 1 070 667 258 247 288
Spause Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	13	23 3 2 - 7	132 38 11 - -	188 78 9 103	11 - 45 -	81 25 112 37	53 8 6 -	45 11 8	107
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	1 492	240	1 291	1 832	386	2 257	1 478	1 738	2 599
Fomilies With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female househalder, no husband present With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	683 1 133 1 237 565 951 170 89	117 217 147 61 120 76 52 88	663 1 207 903 432 762 291 184 359	791 1 366 1 559 682 1 206 204 87	167 263 285 127 210 82 34 46	965 1 661 1 800 766 1 348 342 157 246	835 1 545 1 305 752 1 406 120 66	852 1 558 1 519 744 1 389 159 84	1 200 2 177 2 24 1 040 1 93 25: 12 19
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	2 182 634	476 208	1 8 06	2 593 712	556 186 301	3 106 817 1 891	2 034 514 1 358	2 389 642 1 554	3 52 88 2 31
Naw married, except separated	1 288 27 40 193	169 21 14 64 440	957 42 45 145 2 034	1 613 25 80 163 2 781	13 18 38 636	61 121 216 3 792	19 39 04 2 042	23 5 11 9 2 436	3 8 20 3 66 66
Females 15 yeors and over Never married Naw married, except separated Separated Widawed Divarced	1 265 37 179	125 158 23 55 79	525 946 68 286 209	609 1 622 51 286 213	166 299 6 96 69	870 1 862 71 650 339	393 1 349 23 150 127	454 1 560 29 216 177	2 3 4 34 30

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		W	arcester County (pt.)		Fitchburg	urg city, Warcester County	
Area	FitchburgLeaminster, MA MSA	Tatal	Fitchburg city	Leaminster city	Tract 7101	Tract 7102	Tract 7105
All persons Under 5 years 5 ta 9 years 10 ta 14 years 15 ta 19 years 20 ta 24 years 25 ta 34 years 35 ta 44 years 45 ta 54 years 55 ta 64 years 65 ta 74 years 75 ta 84 years 16 years and aver 18 years and aver 21 years and aver 22 years and aver Male 85 years and aver 85 ta 74 years 95 ta 84 years 96 years and aver 18 years and aver 97 years and aver 19 years and aver 10 years 10 ta 14 years 15 ta 19 years 17 ta 18 years 18 years and aver 19 years and aver 19 years and aver 19 years and aver 10 years and aver 11 years and aver 12 years and aver 15 years and aver	95 540 6 956 6 210 5 808 6 419 7 569 17 334 14 348 9 058 8 247 7 750 4 367 1 474 2 697 75 457 73 143 68 528 17 932 16 199 33.5 49 494 3 348 2 999 2 879 3 274 3 956 8 592 7 060 4 638 4 313 1 13 1 287 39 740 38 602 36 121 10 731 9 809 34.7	92 837 6 742 5 974 5 566 6 235 7 450 16 872 13 802 8 815 8 037 7 595 4 297 1 452 2 608 73 486 71 248 66 722 17 586 15 900 3 3.36 48 130 3 235 2 888 2 757 3 184 3 898 8 347 6 797 4 522 4 207 4 407 2 792 1 096 1 235 38 739 37 643 35 204 10 544 9 644 34.7	36 847 2 656 2 256 2 014 2 723 3 602 6 491 4 569 3 086 3 197 3 359 2 120 774 1 016 29 534 28 727 26 346 8 048 7 382 32.8 19 488 1 261 1 083 1 023 1 479 1 941 3 164 2 216 1 638 1 719 1 973 1 387 604 466 15 526 15 540 14 150 4 947 4 580 34,3 17 359	35 506 2 641 2 177 1 966 2 069 2 751 7 147 3 437 3 176 2 820 1 534 541 987 28 319 27 523 26 135 6 534 5 853 33.5 18 380 1 262 1 078 965 1 009 1 405 3 538 2 615 1 768 1 659 1 653 1 029 399 465 14 488 13 809 3 950 3 585 34.8 17 126	3 471 260 197 183 185 319 726 443 264 327 286 194 87 91 2 795 2 717 2 593 753 676 32.7 1 755 120 90 95 96 159 334 199 137 170 160 120 75 50 1 432 1 392 1 392 1 392 1 392 1 392 1 397 449 411 34.1	5 426 304 327 326 301 349 785 712 628 709 566 309 110 129 4 400 4 281 4 104 1 383 1 221 38.9 2 885 1 43 1 88 1 66 1 37 1 71 3 97 3 72 3 48 3 87 3 05 1 91 80 49 2 357 2 302 2 213 802 710 40.9 2 541	3 130 297 279 195 176 249 589 369 238 243 282 167 46 103 2 328 2 259 2 146 631 577 30.9 1 720 166 143 101 91 143 307 178 126 37 178 129 129 133 173 126 37 129 129 149 129 131 149 129 149 149 159 169 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 17
All persons In households Householder Formity householder Formity householder Varing alone Spause Child Other relatives Institutianalized persons Other persons in group quarters Persons per household In householder In householder Householder In householder Spause Other persons of group quarters Other persons per formity Persons 65 years and aver In households Householder Nonfamily householder Living alone Spause Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutianalized persons Other persons of group quarters	4 044 2 975	32.4 92 837 90 350 35 392 24 739 10 653 8 720 19 827 28 109 3 201 3 821 978 1 509 2.56 3.08 13 344 12 413 8 416 4 121 3 987 2 919 904 174 884 47	31.4 36 847 34 802 14 209 9 229 4 980 4 086 6 936 10 427 1 336 1 894 667 1 378 2.46 3.03 6 253 5 649 3 947 2 078 2 012 1 261 363 78 601 3	32.3 35 506 35 100 13 988 9 756 4 232 3 480 7 883 10 668 1 222 1 339 282 124 2.52 3.04 4 895 4 582 3 099 1 506 1 468 1 078 336 69 269 44	31.2 3 471 3 334 1 349 894 455 361 672 968 152 193 109 28 2.46 2.99 567 461 304 130 125 115 37 5 104 2	36.9 5 426 5 331 2 071 1 574 497 425 1 266 1 617 226 151 95 2.57 2.98 985 895 572 230 218 236 74 13 90	3 130 3 130 3 130 1 285 831 454 401 107 140 2.46 3.09 495 356 222 216 97 30
Families	21 084 20 508 9 278 16 933 3 783 2 052 3 464	24 739 11 394 20 321 19 880 8 935 16 267 3 708 2 013 3 393	9 229 4 173 7 592 6 947 2 918 5 437 1 769 1 043 1 841	9 756 4 365 7 529 7 911 3 507 6 167 1 414 702 1 119	894 395 700 665 285 529 164 89 143	1 574 597 1 066 1 261 446 799 266 136 239	831 457 823 562 261 493 214 166 283
Never married Naw married, except separated Separated Widawed Divarced Females 15 years and aver Never married Now married, except separated Separated Widawed Divarced	10 897 21 330 545 1 095 2 431 40 268 9 729 21 176 772	35 305 10 643 20 685 533 1 072 2 372 39 250 9 537 20 530 753 4 965 3 465	13 800 4 754 7 286 255 509 996 16 121 4 646 7 232 369 2 385 1 489	13 647 3 883 8 216 205 388 955 15 075 3 395 8 136 287 1 879 1 378	1 381 466 697 39 45 134 1 450 370 693 41 205	2 081 541 1 325 30 80 105 2 388 461 1 325 43 351 208	1 049 319 590 25 32 83 1 310 327 577 43 214

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshald and complementary threshald are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Fitchburg city,	Worcester County—Can	1.	Leominster city, Worcester County				
Area	Tract 7106	Tract 7108	Troct 7110	Tract 7092.01	Tract 7092.02	Tract 7094	Troct 7097	
AGE								
All persons	6 366 567	4 284 367	3 035 252	8 541 705	4 870 418	4 481 350	7 757 502	
to 9 yeors	392 360	301 224	201 155	642 485	253 210	306 289	408 386 421	
5 to 19 yeors D to 24 years	378 532	241 380	225 537	540 625	250 391	270 409 881	526 1 390	
5 to 34 years	1 351 780 543	817 585 320	544 322 205	1 698 1 347 875	1 335 707 469	569 371	i 05 67	
5 to 54 years 5 to 64 years 5 ta 74 years	508 537	298 376	179 220	713 581	359 288	407 341	76 8 7	
5 to 84 years	305 113	274 101	156	249 81	157 33	206 82	54 20	
and 4 yeors	215 4 989	139 3 344	102	267 6 608	158 3 94 3	140 3 484	18 6 3 8	
years and over years and over	4 826 4 606	3 256 3 070	2 338 2 078	6 396 6 039	3 843 3 683	3 378 3 184	6 2: 5 9	
years and overyears and over	1 236 1 128	918 868	520 482	1 270 1 138	632 556	868 771	2 0. 1 8	
edion	31.8	32.3 2 260	27.9	32.5 4 371	31.3 2 435	31.6 2 324	37 4 2	
Female to 9 yeors	3 307 248 190	1 260 168 131	1 566 126 98	344 306	188 132	159 159	2.	
10 9 years	188 174	108 140	77 120	233 253	105 126	1 3 9 133	1 2	
) to 24 years	294 659	206 396	275 255	316 856	184 64 7	200 438	2	
6 to 44 years	394 284	265 160	157 117	685 448	345 245	277 193	5	
to 64 yeors	272 324	184 229	96 121	378 337	178 159	210 208	5	
to 84 years	192 88	198 75	94 30	155 60	105 21	153 55	1	
ond 4 years	93 2 658	57 1 823	43 1 249	123 3 4 37	72 1 987	62 1 842	3 5	
years and over years ond over	2 584 2 471	1 778 1 670	1 219 1 093	3 337 3 173	1 942 1 861	1 793 1 692	3 :	
yeors ond over	760 703	607 574	302 279	739 673	361 325	546 497 33 4	1	
edion	33.4 3 059	34.4 2 024	28.9 1 469	33.6 4 170 31.5	32 0 2 435 30.6	2 157 30 0	3 .	
edian age	30.4	30.4	27.3	31.3	30.0			
OUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	6 366	4 284	3 035	8 541	4 870	4 481	7 7	
All persons	6 304 2 547	4 175 1 798	2 989 1 125	8 530 3 139	4 870 1 987	4 478 1 856	7 :	
Householder Family hauseholder Nonfamily householder	1 677 870	1 016 782	696 429	2 418 721	1 366 621	1 183 673	2 i 1	
Living olone	703 1 226	632 687	255 467	583 1 993	453 1 142	577 849 1 409	1 2	
ChildOther relatives	1 931 260	1 241 150	846 128	2 816 296 286	1 330 158 253	162 202	-	
Nonrelotivesstitutionalized persons	340 28	299 71	423 46	11	-	3		
ther persons in group quarters	34 2.48	38 2.32	2.69	2.72	2.46	2 41	2	
Persons 65 yeors ond over	3.05 955	3.05 751	3.10 415	3 11 911	2 94 478	3 04 629 629	1	
households	932 665	698 526	386 256	900 573	478 312 147	452 256	1	
Nonfomily householder	354 348	320 310	120 114 97	235 229 231	147 141 111	251 132	·	
SpouseOther relatives	192 60	132 32 8	28	87 9	42 13	35 10		
Nonrelativesstitutionalized personsther persons in group quarters	15 22 1	53 -	29	11 _	-	-		
AMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Fomilies	1 677 814	1 016 497	696 333	2 418 1 150	1 366 601	1 183 588	2	
Number of own children under 18 yeors Morried-couple families	1 443 1 229	948 685	639 475	2 018 1 99 8	973 1 146	1 055 851 396	i	
/ith own children under 18 yeors	548 1 009	290 565	210 406	939 1 693	505 831 152	691 250	1	
Female householder, no husband present	341 211	261 173	175	340 181 279	73 106	155 297		
Number of own children under 18 years	355	327	212	2/7	,,,,			
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	2 366	1 539	1 162	3 221	1 979 560	1 669 556	2	
lever marriedlow marriedlow married	786 1 272	561 726	519 505	878 2 064 39	1 179 23	892 39	1	
eporoted	41 84	40 52	22 37 79	68 1 7 2	39 1 7 8	44 138		
ivorced Femoles 15 years and aver	183 2 681	160 1 853	1 265	3 488	2 010	1 667 460	3	
Never morried	708 1 270	520 721	470 480	743 2 050 73	430 1 164 30	881 50	1	
eparated	7 7 337	61 315	34 155	332	1 7 5	278 198		
Widowed	337 289	315 236	155	332 290	211			

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meonings af symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Worcester County (pt.)					
Area	FitchburgLeom- inster, MA MSA	Total	Fitchburg city	Leominster city			
AGE							
All persons Under 5 yeors	2 356 332 232 181 209 276 567 283 131 81 36 20 8	2 350 332 231 180 209 276 566 282 131 80 35 20	1 411 212 166 127 143 179 294 156 66 42 13	860 111 63 48 59 91 1252 116 57 31 17			
85 yeors and over 3 and 4 years 16 years and over 18 years ond over 21 yeors and over 60 yeors and over 62 yeors and aver	130 1 579 1 503 1 335 95 78 24.2	130 1 575 1 499 1 331 93 77 24.2	83 885 834 709 45 36 21,1	44 630 608 567 4 4 26.7			
Female Under 5 years. 5 to 9 years. 10 to 14 years. 15 to 19 years. 15 to 19 years. 15 to 19 years. 15 to 34 years. 15 to 34 years. 15 to 44 years. 15 to 44 years. 15 to 54 years. 15 to 64 y	1 171 172 125 101 111 145 265 120 58 35 14	1 169 172 124 101 111 145 265 119 58 35 14	719 106 84 71 77 96 149 67 31 119 7 8	418 61 39 28 32 46 109 48 22 14			
3 and 4 years 16 yeors ond over 18 yeors and over 21 yeors ond over 60 yeors and aver 62 yeors and over Medion Male Median age HOUSEHALD TYPE AND PELATIONSHIP	64 756 716 627 53 45 22.9 1 185 25.4	64 755 715 626 53 45 22.9 1 181 25.4	39 446 418 350 26 22 20.7 692 21.9	24 286 275 254 21 25,2 442 28,7			
All persons	2 356 2 270 791 568 223 160 262 906 109 202 7	2 350 2 264 789 567 222 159 261 904 109 201 7	1 411 1 337 424 314 110 78 122 587 67 137 4	860 853 344 232 106 79 127 291 33 66			
Persons per household	2.81 3.23 64 59 47 26 25 8 4	2.81 3.23 63 58 46 25 24 8 4 - 5	3.04 3.40 26 23 19 12 12 2 2 2	2.53 3.00 33 30 22 13			
Families Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years With own children under 18 years With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Female own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	311 196 338 200	567 393 763 310 196 336 200 171 390	314 243 514 143 97 181 143 128 308	23; 14; 23; 15; 9; 14; 5,			
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over Never morried, Now married, except separated Seporated Widowed Oivorced Females 15 years and over Never morried, Now morried, except separated	838 370 350 30 6 82 773	835 349 349 30 6 81 772	448 220 163 20 1 44 458 219	341 13: 16: 11: 3: 29:			
Now morried, except separated Seporated Widowed Divorced	55	277 55 35 86	126 41 20 52	139 1; 1; 3:			

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was amitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshald is 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering		Wo	rcester County (pt.)	
Area	FitchburgLeom- inster, MA MSA	Total	Fitchburg city	Leaminster ci
GE				
All persons	1 789	1 781	1 057	62
nder 5 yeors to 9 yeors	271 214	266 214	183 132	7
) to 14 years	158	158	97	5
5 to 19 years	155	155	113	3
) to 24 years	159 370	159 370	108 207	14
5 to 34 yeors5 to 44 yeors	234	232	105	10
5 to 54 years	118	117	58	4
5 to 64 years	70 31	70 31	32 18	;
5 to 74 years5 to 84 years	8	8	4	
5 years and over	1	1	-	
ond 4 yeors	107	104	70	į.
6 years ond over 3 years ond over	1 107 i 1 054	1 104 1 051	620 583	4 3'
l years and over	966	963	514	3
O yeors ond over	71	71	35	
2 yeors ond overedian	57 22.9	57 23.0	30 20.2	27
	923	918	519	3
Femolender 5 years	117	115	81	•
to 9 years	96	96	53	
to 14 years	80	80	50	
5 to 19 yeors D to 24 yeors	76 84	76 84	55 58	
5 to 34 years	189	189	99	
5 to 44 years	139	137	57	
5 to 54 years5 to 64 years	69 47	68 47	33 20	
5 to 74 years	21	21	11	
5 to 84 yeors	5	5	2	
5 years ond aver			_	
ond 4 yeors6 yeors ond over	40 613	40 610	31 324	2
B years and over	583	580	303	2
l years and over	538	535	269	2
0 years and over 2 yeors ond over	47	47 34	21 16	
Aedian	25.4	25.3	21.7	29
Mole	866	863	538	2
Aedion oge	20.4	20.6	18.8	24
OUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				,
All persons	1 789 1 772	1 781 1 764	1 057 1 040	6
Householder	396	395	215	1
Family householder	325	324	181	1
Nonfomily householder	1 71 50	71 50	34 23	
Spouse	365	363	176	1
Child	796	792	513	2
Other relotivesNonrelotives	137	136 78	93 43	
astitutionolized persons	ļ 'i	1	1	
Other persons in group quorters	16	16	16	
ersons per household	3.94	3.95	4.46	3.
ersons per family	4.38	4.38	4.87	3
Persons 65 years and over	40	40	22	
households	14	39 14	8	
HouseholderNonfomily householder	5	5	2	
Living olone	5 3 5	5 3 5	1	
SpouseOther relotives	19	5 19	. 3	
Nonrelotives	1	1	í	
nstitutionolized persansther persons in group quarters	1 -	1_	1 -	
AMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	325	324	181	
Number of own children under 18 years	247 688	247 684	145 441	:
Married-couple families	258	258	139	
With own children under 18 yeors	201	201	114	
Female householder no husband present	590 43	586 42	369 29	
Vith own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	35 75	35 75	26 59	
MARITAL STATUS	/5	/3	29	
Males 15 years and over	516	516	310	
Never married	200	200	139	
Naw morried, except seporated Separated	9	292 9	159	
Nidowed	5	5	3	
Divorced	10	10	7	
Females 15 years and over	630	627	335	
Never married Now morried, except separated	143	143	96	
Congreted	403	400	199 7	
separated				
Separated Widowed Divorced	36	36	16	

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		War	cester County (pt.)		Fitchburg	city. Warcester County	
Area	FitchburgLeaminster, MA MSA	Tatal	Fitchburg city	Leaminster city	Tract 7102	Tract 7105	Tract 7106
AGE All persons Under 5 years	7 312 1 037 863 781 6699 765 1 490 879 373 224 125 63 3 3 384 4 500 4 219 3 781 293 260 21.9 3 690 499 408 401 3552 421 750 434 184 119 77 41 41 4 167 2 320 2 190 1 939 1 70 1 50	7 285 1 036 861 780 694 764 1 485 875 373 221 121 62 13 384 4 480 4 201 3 764 286 253 21.9 3 675 499 407 401 348 420 745 432 184 118 76 41 4 167 2 308 2 180 1 930 1 688 1 488 22.2 3 610 21.5	3 957 599 510 470 423 392 755 424 196 95 53 33 7 224 2 307 2 136 1 872 125 118 19,7 1 995 281 217 250 2212 230 376 224 101 49 30 22 3 91 1 209 1 136 985 71 67 20.8 1 962 18.4	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	604 66 98 89 60 31 107 88 83 12 7 7 7 1 34 335 309 286 20 19 18.8 298 27 42 54 18 17 57 45 23 7 3 5 11 169 164 154 11 10 23.0 306 17.5	696 116 107 95 88 60 112 69 23 14 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 353 328 273 19 18 16.7 372 58 44 51 49 42 61 44 7 9 3 4 24 211 189 159 12 11 18 4 324	876 147 104 94 85 77 174 96 43 25 22 7 2 52 519 473 435 39 36 20.7 430 69 44 49 38 47 82 48 20 11 16 5 5 1 18 266 22 24 21 7 446 19 1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households	7 312 7 231 2 7 231 2 074 1 682 392 280 967 3 274 442 492 5 76 - 33.36 - 3.65 - 201 196 - 122 - 55 - 76 - 32 - 32 - 32 - 33 - 36 - 32 - 33 - 36 - 33 - 36 - 33 - 36 - 33 - 36 - 33 - 33	7 285 7 204 2 066 1 675 391 279 962 3 265 421 490 5 76 3.36 3.65 196 191 120 56 54 26 37 8 5 -	3 957 3 900 1 053 889 164 112 406 1 912 252 277 4 53 3 .60 3 .79 93 89 55 21 19 19	3 161 3 137 974 751 223 164 520 1 275 166 202 1 23 3 .10 3 .48 100 99 63 33 33 13 18 5	604 603 154 141 13 10 77 312 28 32 1 - 3.79 3.82 15 14 8 3 3 3 2 15 14	696 6996 1777 154 23 17 53 370 44 45 52 	876 859 220 197 23 17 91 422 77 56 11 3.88 3.83 3.3 3.3
Families	- 1 278 2 881 - 937 - 675 - 1 459 - 594	1 675 1 274 2 873 932 673 1 455 5 92 498 1 221	889 714 1 682 399 300 692 407 358 894	751 535 1 122 501 351 703 184 139 325	141 120 281 73 60 136 57 51 129	154 133 334 54 45 100 85 78 214	19 1.5: 36 9 6 16 8 6
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 years and over Never married Separated Separated Widowed Divorced Females 15 years and over Never married Now married Separated Separated Widowed Owored Separated Separated Widowed Oivorced	- 2 249 - 887 - 1 069 - 76 - 24 - 193 - 193 - 1 030 - 1 199 - 966	886 1 063 76 23 192 2 368 776 1 023 197 96	1 131 508 463 39 14 107 1 247 484 436 120 46 161	1 051 363 564 35 9 80 1 074 285 552 76 48	176 68 80 6 2 20 175 45 82 17 7 24	159 73 64 5 2 15 219 95 61 30 6 27	26 11. 10 3 26 10 10 1 1

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Area All persons	526 104 57 46 63 60 114 41 25 9 4	518 77 75 65 41 72 103 48 23 7	566 80 70 53 53 53	Troct 7092.02 523 58 44 51	790 90 101	Troct 7097 692 121
All persons	104 57 46 63 60 114 41	77 75 65 41 72 103 48	80 70 53 53 56	58 44 51	90	121
nder 5 yeors	104 57 46 63 60 114 41	77 75 65 41 72 103 48	80 70 53 53 56	58 44 51	90	121
to 9 yeors	57 46 63 60 114 41	75 65 41 72 103 48	70 53 53 56	44 51		121
5 to 19 yeors	63 60 114 41	41 72 103 48	53 56			65 44
0 to 24 yeors	114 41	103 48	56	36	98 86	44
5 to 44 years	41	48		63	76	90
5 to 64 years	25 9 4 2	23	116 72	138 85	123 125	44 90 185 68 26 24
5 to 74 yeors	4 2 1		34 24	20 15	35 32	26 24
5 yeors ond over ond 4 yeors	2	4	7	8	12	14
ond 4 years		3	- 1	5 -	3	10 1
	34	26	31	29	38	32
B years and over	307 289	298 284	352 331	363 350	482 447	455 438
years and over	243	251	295	326	401	403
2 years and over2 years and over	9 9	8 8	21 17	18 15	37 31	403 37 31
edion	19.6	20.1	22.5	25.5	21.5	24.3
femole	256 52	262 32	302 43	246 31	410 39	363 62
to 9 years	25	38	38	19	64	62 33 30 21
0 to 14 yeors	15 33	37 22	21 29	29 20	40 45	30 21
) to 24 yeors	36	38	35	32	39 73	48
5 to 34 yeors	52 18	46 28	35 65 34	29 20 32 56 36	/3 58	94 35
5 to 54 years	15	28 15	16	8	58 19	11 12
to 74 years	3	1	14 6	5	18 7	ii
to 84 yeors	2	1	-	2	8	6
and 4 yeors	ni ni	11	15	10	16	19
yeors and over	157	153	197	162	260	224
yeors and over	150 122	148 130	185 163	156 143	240 212	228 207 23 20 23.8 329
years and over	7	2	15	10	21	23
edion	20.3	20.7	11 22.8	24.0	18 22.3	23.8
Male	270 18.4	256 19.5	264 21.0	277 26.7	380 20.8	329 24.7
OUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	10.4	17.5	21.0	20.7	20.0	24.7
All persons	526	518	566	523	790	692
householder	525 157	517	566	523	785	691
romily householder	125	134 108	165 137	160 114	225 186	219 178
Nonfomily householder	32 22	26 15	28 23	46 27	186 39	41
Spouse	45	48	87	96	33 95	138
ChildOther relatives	242 39 42	246 40	251 29	184 32	363 52 50	41 26 138 269 28 37
Nonrelatives	42	49	34	51	50	37
her persons in group quorters	ī		Ξ.	Ξ	5	ī
rsons per household	3.31	3.78	3.31	3.05	3.35	3.10
rsons per fornily	3.55 7	4.01	3.55 8	3.46 13	3.62 24	3.37 25
householdsHauseholder	į	6	8	13 7	24	25 13
Nonfomily householder	1	2 2	6	3	14 6	13
Living oloneSpouse	1	1	4 2	3 3	6	8
Other relotivesNonrelotives	3	3	-	3	6	6
stitutionolized persons	_	1	_	_	3 -	2 -
ther persons in group quorters	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
families ith own children under 18 years	125 95	108 89	137 107	114 78	186 131	178 134
Morried-counte families	212	213	222	163	318	244 137
im own children under 18 veors	45 28	43 34	86 64	86	94 66	100
Female householder no bushond present	28 70 65	81 57	139	61 127	140 72	181
ith own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 years	56 128	52 128	64 139 41 34 66	15 10 24	72 51 141	181 28 23 44
ARITAL STATUS	120	120	00	24	141	44
Males 15 years and overever morried	155	146	163	203	. 234	224
ow morried, except seporoted	81 56	73 52	52 95	73 105	95 110	60 143
parotedidowed	7	5	5	7	7	6
vorced	11	3 13	11	1 17	2 20 ,	2 13
Females 15 years and over	164	155	200	167	267	
ever morried ow morried, except seporoted	69 47	58	62 95	40	91	51
poratedidowed	23	56 14	17	100 7	111 28	238 51 139 14
vorced	7 18	2 25	12 14	2 18	12 25	9 25

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering		War	cester County (pt.)		Fitchburg	city, Worcester County	
Area	Fitchburg—Leominster, MA MSA	Tatal	Fitchburg city	Leaminster city	Tract 71D2	Troc1 7105	Troct 710
GE							
All persons nder 5 yeors	91 456 6 386 5 711 5 378 6 056 7 19D 16 495 13 863 8 841 8 09D 7 659 4 325 1 462 2 488 72 949 70 787 66 387 17 723 16 018 34.1 47 415 3 078 2 759 2 662 3 090 3 727 8 169 6 816	88 780 6 173 5 477 5 137 5 877 7 D72 16 D38 13 321 8 598 7 883 7 508 4 256 1 440 2 399 70 998 68 910 64 598 17 384 15 726 34.1 46 066 2 965 2 649 2 540 3 D04 3 680 7 929 6 555 4 412	34 910 2 366 2 005 1 774 2 533 3 427 6 115 4 370 2 987 3 145 3 321 2 D99 768 909 28 416 27 686 25 417 7 965 7 304 33.6 18 505 1 122 978 897 1 380 1 832 2 984 2 109 1 585	33 509 2 384 1 943 1 788 1 912 2 553 6 711 4 982 3 333 3 080 2 774 1 514 5535 897 27 D25 26 296 25 007 6 421 1 7352 1 141 9 49 878 931 1 298 3 311 2 486 1 718	5 192 289 290 287 278 338 747 676 610 703 561 303 110 122 4 264 4 155 3 985 1 370 1 209 39 9 2 758 133 169 142 129 142 142 155 133 169 142 133 169 142 133 169 142 133 143 143 144 155 155 165 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 17	2 855 252 234 161 154 229 536 339 230 235 277 162 46 89 2 183 2 124 2 023 617 563 32 0 1 575 139 127 83 76 128 283 161 120 128	5 91 44 34 34 1 1 2: 77: 5 44 55: 34 4 37 4 5: 4 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 6 6 3 2 2 2 2 2
5 to 64 yeors. 5 to 84 yeors. 5 to 84 yeors. 5 yeors ond over. 5 yeors ond over. 8 yeors ond over. 10 yeors ond over. 20 yeors ond over. 20 yeors ond over. 30 yeors ond over. 40 yeors ond over. 50 yeors ond over. 60 yeors ond over.	4 229 4 433 2 805 1 109 1 198 38 428 37 350 35 005 10 611 9 705 35.3 44 041 32.9	4 124 4 352 2 764 1 D92 1 146 37 439 36 4D1 34 D97 1D 426 9 542 35.3 42 714 32.9	1 692 1 953 1 372 601 420 15 335 14 976 13 660 4 901 4 536 35.2 16 405 32 1	1 605 1 621 1 D16 398 426 14 2D1 13 842 13 223 3 881 3 53D 35 6 16 157 32.7	383 303 187 80 44 2 286 2 234 2 148 794 703 42 3 2 434 37 6	171 122 37 52 1 216 1 185 1 130 404 374 33 1 1 280 30 9	2 4 2 2 2 2 3 3 2 4 3 3
All persons households Householder Fornily householder Living olone Spause Child Dither relatives Nonrelatives Strutinonlized persons strutinonlized persons Households Strutinon	91 456 89 D19 35 130 24 565 10 565 8 666 19 876 27 281 3 D57 3 675 974	88 780 86 343 34 249 23 842 10 407 8 545 19 255 26 284 2 981 3 574 974 1 463	34 910 32 907 13 710 8 820 4 890 4 030 6 724 9 493 1 215 1 765 664 1 339	33 509 33 111 13 374 9 294 4 080 3 364 7 551 9 835 1 125 1 226 281 117	5 192 5 097 2 013 1 522 491 420 1 231 1 505 211 137 95	2 855 2 855 1 216 773 443 394 529 9D2 90 118	5 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ersons per household ersons per formity Persons 65 years and over households Householder Living alone Spouse Other relatives Nonformity Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons ther persons in group quarters	2.55 3.06 13 446 12 519 8 485 4 138 4 D04 2 952 908 174 88D 47	2.54 3 D5 13 204 12 277 8 327 4 08D 3 948 2 897 884 169 880 47	2 42 3.00 6 188 5 587 3 908 2 063 1 999 1 249 353 77 598	2.49 3.01 4.823 4.511 3.051 1.482 1.444 1.068 327 65 268 44	2 54 2 95 974 884 566 228 216 234 71 13 90	2 4D 3 03 485 485 485 349 218 213 94 30 12	
AMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		** ***	8 820	9 294	1 522	773	1
Families Number of own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors Married-couple families Aith own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors Femole householder, no husband present Aith own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors	24 565 11 116 19 461 19 966 8 896 16 046 3 487 1 806 2 829	23 842 1D 726 18 706 19 343 8 555 15 384 3 414 1 769 2 762	3 850 6 761 6 744 2 769 5 D52 1 593 888 1 438	7 177 6 796 7 602 3 292 5 717 1 296 613 892	553 963 1 232 423 750 248 119	409 693 537 241 437 188 142 218	1
MARITAL STATUS			13 257	13 010	2 012	982	2
Males 15 years and over ever married w morried eparated idawed varced Females 15 years and aver	505 1 079 2 327 38 916	34 081 1D 181 20 D81 493 1 057 2 269 37 912 9 119	4 518 7 053 237 501 948 15 508 4 413	3 667 7 874 184 381 904 14 384 3 216	514 1 295 26 80 97 2 314 445	295 560 23 3D 74 1 226 295	2
lever married	2D 566 676 4 997	19 927 659 4 899 308	7 009 319 2 356 1 411	7 782 243 1 844 1 299	1 287 36 346 200	550 36 211 134	

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Fitchburg city, Worcester Co	ounty—Con.		Leominster city, Worcest	er County	
Area	Troct 7108	Tract 7110	Tract 7092.01	Troct 7092.02	Tract 7094	Tract 7097
AGE All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and over 18 years and over 19 years and over 10 years and over 10 years 10 y	3 981 305 269 194 207 348 755 559 305 293 373 273 100 120 3 171 3 090 2 933 913 863 33.6 2 119 142 119 97 122 187 368 254 150 182 227 197 74 53 1 735 1 692 1 602 603 570 35.9	2 752 208 152 121 199 504 489 298 194 177 216 155 39 89 2 245 2 196 1 954 515 477 29.3 1 410 105 70 54 106 254 106 254 110 94 110 94 110 94 120 94 30 37 1 161 1 141 1 026 301 278 30.1 1 342 28.1	8 138 645 589 446 507 585 1 618 1 303 849 691 576 249 80 245 6 363 6 165 5 832 1 253 1 124 33.0 4 147 311 276 217 235 289 811 663 434 365 332 155 59 113 3 294 3 200 3 052 726 663 34,2 3 991 31.8	4 587 392 222 187 231 364 1 226 665 454 347 282 154 33 144 3 743 3 650 3 504 619 546 31.5 2 309 175 121 95 118 172 611 326 239 171 156 104 21 67 1 898 1 898 1 855 1 778 355 320 32.2 2 278 30.9	3 965 289 231 224 363 806 489 349 379 332 200 79 111 3 179 3 093 2 925 839 748 32.8 2 054 131 111 110 176 393 241 183 194 202 147 555 51 1 680 1 640 1 556 529 483 34,9 1 911 30.9	7 385 440 375 369 397 490 1 287 1 017 656 745 863 538 208 165 6 129 6 778 5 778 2 026 1 852 38.3 4 016 223 188 180 203 262 663 501 343 393 393 368 161 82 3 393 368 161 82 3 393 3 394 3 395 3 396 3 3 396 3 3 396 3 3 396 3 3 396 3 3 396 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Fornily householder Nonformily householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quarters Persons per household Persons per fomily Persons 65 years and over In householder Living olone Spouse Other relotives Nonfamily householder Living olone Spouse Spouse Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quorters	3 873 1 710 944 766 621 664 1 092 134 273 71 37	2 752 2 707 1 053 643 410 246 445 705 106 398 45 - 2.61 3.01 410 382 254 118 113 97 27 4	8 138 8 127 3 022 2 322 700 565 1 936 2 630 273 266 11 	4 587 4 587 1 898 1 306 592 434 1 085 1 231 141 232 	3 965 3 963 1 711 1 067 644 553 783 1 162 134 173 - 2 2.34 2.97 611 611 441 251 246 131 31 8	7 385 7 211 3 124 1 992 1 132 994 1 600 1 990 259 238 115 59 2.32 2.96 1 609 1 462 1 037 561 549 328 74 23 110 37
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies	822 - 659 - 275 - 527 - 221 - 139	643 286 515 455 193 365 143 78 130	2 322 1 076 1 855 1 942 897 1 595 306 154 225	1 306 562 887 1 096 471 761 146 70 95	1 067 503 834 788 351 588 208 123 203	1 992 781 1 312 1 608 638 1 109 294 116 163
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and aver	- 514 - 693 - 39 - 52 - 154 - 1761 - 480 - 697 - 50	1 090 483 481 20 35 71 1 181 432 456 25 154	3 115 845 2 001 34 68 167 3 343 697 1 987 60 321 278	1 868 523 1 121 19 38 167 1 918 410 1 106 27 174 201	1 520 500 822 34 42 122 1 701 413 805 37 268 178	2 776 727 1 685 50 116 198 3 425 785 1 656 51 631 302

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]			Worce	Vorcester County (pt.)		Middlesex				Fitchburg city, Worcester County	rcester County			
A NOOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	Fitchburg Leominster, MA MSA	Middlesex	Totof	Fitchburg city L	Leominster city	Troct 3001	Troct 7101	Tract 7102	Tract 7103	Troct 7104	Tract 7105	Tract 7106	Tract 7107	Troct 7108
White All persons White Block American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pocific Islander Asian or Pocific Islander Asian Indian Chinese Combodian Asian Indian Combodian Handrian Control Indian Control Islander Havoiian Control Islander Combet Roaric Islander	102 797 95 540 2 356 2 356 196 1185 1 754 1 784 1 784 1 784 1 784 1 784 1 784 1 784 1 784 1 784 1 1 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	7.03 7.03 7.03 7.03 7.03 7.03 7.03 7.03	100 080 2 330 2 330 2 330 330 330 330 330 330	41 194 36 847 1 411 1 411 1 005 1 005 1 100 1 10	38 145 38 506 860 860 860 860 860 860 860 860 860 8	707 707 708 708 708 708 708 708 708 708	3 882 3 471 117 25 25 25 127 127 127 127 14 17 17 17 17 17	6 033 5 426 203 203 9 9 9 9 107 107 108 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	2824 43724 4337 37721 144 144 1777 1877 1878 1878 1878 1878	2 278 2 207 133 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 922 3 130 212 8 8 8 8 204 204 45 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 243 6 366 270 173 13 13 13 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1880 1189 118 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	784 4 4 786 4 1777 4 1777 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Hispanic origin (of any race) Mexican Puerro Rican Cuban Onher Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic ORIGIN	102 797 7 312 387 5 401 63 1 461 95 485	2717 27 10 10 10 8 2 690	100 080 7 285 378 5 391 63 1 453 92 795	41 194 3 957 202 3 100 27 628 37 237	38 145 3 161 2 209 34 789 34 984	2717 27 9 10 10 - 8 2 690	3 882 289 10 211 211 5 63 3 593	6 033 604 14 14 484 484 102 5 429	2 824 92 92 20 20 1 1 1 2 732	2 276 36 36 7 7 15 10 2 240	3 922 698 48 48 584 1 3 226	7 243 876 876 42 721 110 6 367	1 802 232 232 6 184 1 42 1 570	4 762 526 19 19 410 7 7 90 4 236
While Hispone congin Not of Hisponic organ Not of Hispone congin American Indon, Estamo, or Aleut Hispone organ Annerican Indon, Estamo, or Aleut Hispone organ Not of Hispone organ	102 797 95 540 97 540 97 540 97 540 97 540 97 540 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 9	2 737 2 703 2 703 6 76 6 76 6 76 6 76 7 7 1	100 060 9 88.77 4 057 4 057 8 370 2 370 2 370 1 781 1 783 1 783 2 916 2 837 2 837	41 194 36 847 1 9 847 1 9 910 1 4 11 1 183 1 183 1 057 1 057 1 782 1 782 1 782 1 783 1 34	33 506 1 950 1 950	2 2 7 2 3 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3 862 3 1471 3 1471 177 20 20 177 20 20 117 118 119 119	5 426 234 234 234 203 75 128 108 109 10 287 287 287 287 287	2 834 6 73 7 73 7 74 7 75 7 75 7 75 7 75 7 75 7 75 7 75	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3 130 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 8 8 8 8 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 25 38 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	28888888888888888888888888888888888888	4 762 4 284 4 303 3 981 177 163 2 20 2 0 163 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

TCHBURG-	Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	,=	Fitchburg city, Worcester County act 7109 Tract 7110	y—Can. Tract 7111	Tract 7091	Tract 7092.01	Troct 7092.02	Leominster city, Worcester County Tract 7093 Tract 7094	orcester County Tract 7094	Troct 7095	Tract 7096	Tract 7097	Fract 7	Remainder of Worcester County
-LEOMINSTER, MA MSA	While Block American Indian, Eskina, ar Aleut Asisina Poetife Islander Asisin Indian Chinese Asisin Indian Chinese Asisin Indian Chinese Asisin Indian Chinese Chinese Asisin Indian Chinese Chinese Asisin Indian Chinese Chinese Asisin Indian Chinese Chinese Chinese Asisin Indian Chinese	88.84 80.14	8 8 8 8 8 4 7 1 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	648 648 648 648 648 648 648 648 648 648	8 8 972 8 541 146 151 151 121 121 121 122 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	8 4 4 870 2 4 8 8 8 9 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	248 8448 6448 667 1 - 2 - 2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	95.0 100.0 1	# 488 # 484 # 484	227 727 727 727 727 727 727 73 88 88 88 88 88 88 33 33 33 34 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16		88.3 77 72 13.1 - 1 - 1 - 2.2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
	HISPANIC ORIGIN All persons All persons Mexican Puerto Rican Other Mispanic Other Mispanic Nor of Hispanic Origin RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	898 28 2 6 1 18	3 584 518 20 402 1 9 3 066	3 968 60 60 12 22 22 3 908	1 279 9 3 3 6 6 6 6 1 1 270	8 972 566 19 19 442 8 8 97 8	5 392 523 40 27 27 200 4 869	1 126 271 271 212 212 51 855	4 926 790 32 653 653 103 4 136	6 592 251 13 139 7 7 6 341	1 448 5 5 5 40 1 389	8 410 692 31 440 6 215 7 718		5 433 422 6 14 14 20 20 20 5 391
CENSUS TRACTS AN	White Hisponic arigin Block Hisponic arigin Block Hisponic arigin American hadion, Eskimo, ar Aleut Hisponic arigin American hadion, Eskimo, ar Aleut Hisponic arigin American hadion, Eskimo, ar Aleut Hisponic arigin Not of Hisponic arigin Other race Hisponic origin Not of Hisponic origin Not of Hisponic origin Not of Hisponic origin	88.83 8.12 8.12 8.13 8.14 8.14 8.15 8.15 8.15 8.15 8.15 8.15 8.15 8.15	3 584 3 035 2 782 2 7752 171 164 145 145 139 223 8	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	254 252 252 252 252 268 269 269 269	8 8 547 8 8 581 8 138 138 121 121 124 144 144 144	5 397 4 883 4 283 4 283 178 178 1 10 1 10 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	112 944 944 944 183 761 13 13 14 15 15 16 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	3 5 5 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	6 593 6 278 6 278 6 278 6 278 100 100 160 160 160 160 160 160	### ### ##############################	8 410 7 757 7 757 7 382 227 227 10 11 10 10 6 6 95 314 17		5 433 3 32 3 32 5 350 7 7 7 7 7 7 1 1 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Tract 7121

9 117 88 12 47 47 9 029

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]						44.48				
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Fitchburg	-	Wor	rcester County (p	t.)	Middlesex County		Fitchburg city, Wo	orcester County	
Area	Leominster, MA MSA	Middlesex County	Total	Fitchburg city	Leominster city	Tract 3001	Troct 7101	Tract 7102	Tract 7103	Troct 7104
All housing units	41 327	959	40 368	16 665	15 533	959	1 609	2 315	1 065	911
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units White Block	38 350 22 931 59.8 22 493 168	892 798 8 9 .5 795 2	37 458 22 133 59.1 21 698 166	15 363 7 415 48.3 7 230 72	14 834 8 538 57 6 8 333 80	892 798 89.5 795	1 467 672 45.8 643	2 230 1 447 64 9 1 432	1 020 665 65 2 658 4	886 609 68 7 597 3
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islander Other race Hispanic origin (of ony race)	22 165 83 309	- 1 - 8	22 164 83 301	9 61 43	8 83 34	- 1 - 8	3 9 8 18	1 6 4 11	- 3 - 7	6 2
White, not of Hisponic origin	22 276 15 419 13 788 623 48 231 729	787 94 94 - -	21 489 15 325 13 694 623 48 231 729	7 150 7 948 6 979 352 25 154 438	8 231 6 296 5 655 260 20 73 288	787 94 94 - -	634 795 706 31 3 22 33	1 425 783 639 57 5 14 68	651 355 342 8 - 1 4	589 277 269 2
Hispanic origin (of ony race)	1 765 12 854	94	1 765 12 760	926 6 560	833 5 143	94	62 683	588	330	269
VACANCY STATUS Vacant housing units For sole only————————————————————————————————————	2 977 338 1 160 231 675 3 570 88	67 7 7 7 4 4 43 - 6	2 910 331 1 153 227 632 3 564 87	1 302 112 731 91 35 1 332 75	699 105 379 57 23 2 133 3	67 7 7 4 4 43 - 6	142 7 68 12 6 - 49	85 17 39 3 4 - 22	45 7 21 1 3 - 13	25 3 8 5 2 - 7
ROOMS 1 room	5 307 5.2 5.4 5.2 6.1	10 14 50 101 191 222 171 200 6.0 6.2 6.1 6.3 4.9	442 1 590 4 180 7 929 9 196 7 402 4 522 5 107 5.2 5.3 5.2 6.1 4.0	310 795 2 022 3 410 4 085 2 948 1 441 1 654 4.9 5.1 5.0 6.0		222 171 200 6.0	21 38 178 366 445 288 108 165 5.0 5.0 6.0 4.3	9 63 161 454 646 498 258 226 5.2 5 4 5 3 5 9 4 1	2 5 61 172 245 278 150 152 5.7 5.8 6.1 4.8	5 51 177 289 200 94 100 5 3 5 5 5 3 5 7 4 6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached 1, ottached 2	20 649 1 163 5 467 5 580 2 767 1 978 1 472 1 272 487 492	867 14 43 7 - - - 18 10	19 782 1 149 5 424 5 573 2 767 1 978 1 472 1 272 469 482 37 458	5 813 286 3 255 3 536 1 476 696 395 944 100 162	749 1 741 1 917 1 215 1 208 1 019 332 198 2 251	14 43 7 - - - 18 18	441 14 478 422 115 113 26 1 467	1 350 111 246 260 141 119 62 6 20 2 230	541 24 310 155 22 4 - 1 8	461 12 284 127 22 - - 2 3 886
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person	6 173 2 599 1 204 2.32 2.50	123 251 183 205 83 47 2.89 3.01 2.06	9 035 11 906 6 876 5 968 2 516 1 157 2.31 2.49 2.01	4 244 4 744 2 637 2 177 1 013 555 2.22 2.38 2.03	4 884 2 782 2 2 270 3 881 389 2 2.28 3 2.44	251 183 205 83 47 2 89 3.01	377 460 290 207 79 54 2 27 2 .44 2 11	436 806 390 360 169 2 34 2 39 2 22	199 327 200 168 73 53 2 45 2 46 2 43	194 321 150 142 59 20 2 28 2 37 2 02
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	735	872 19 1 1	36 486 716 256 48		25:	19	1 417 43 7 48	2 157 51 22 49	993 21 6 47	875 11 - 46
VALUE Specified owner-occupied hausing units	75 76 188 568 1 883 8 505 3 954 1 089 468 302	549 2 4 13 17 57 266 138 26 18 8 135 300 142 200	16 559 73 72 175 551 1 826 8 239 3 816 1 063 450 294 134 100 143 800	30 70 26 73 2 69 81 20 8 3 3	2: 2: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3: 3:	5 2 4 4 6 13 3 17 5 57 9 266 8 138 3 26 7 18 8 0 135 300	365 2 4 6 24 89 207 27 6 - - 110 700 113 500	1 212 5 5 10 39 111 711 247 56 21 7 133 000 137 600	456 4 1 9 21 73 262 70 10 6 - 122 400 125 100	396 - 2 7 19 61 250 50 6 - 1 120 600 122 500
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied hausing units Median cantroct rent (dollars) Meon controct rent (dollars) With medls included in rent Mean controct rent (dollars) No meols included in rent No cosh rent	- 446 - 433 - 72 - 501 - 14 680	80 466 486 - - - 65	15 193 446 433 72 501 4 615 506	42 40 4 51 7 65	7 46 8 45 3 2 9 45 4 6 08	1 466 3 486 5 - 5 - 7 65	794 441 430 2 250 771 21	765 454 427 6 457 730 29	352 452 459 - - 331 21	273 422 432 3 421 250 20

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Far definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	······································		Fitchburg city,	Worcester County-	–Con.			Leominster city, V	Vorcester County
Area	Tract 7105	Troct 7106	Troct 7107	Troct 7108	Troct 7109	Troct 7110	Troct 7111	Troct 7091	Troct 7092.01
All housing units	1 612	2 988	1 267	2 180	8	1 413	1 297	430	3 390
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units White Black	1 476 446 30.2 432	2 762 1 236 44.8 1 198 15	1 099 115 10.5 105 5	1 948 693 35.6 675 13	7 7 100.0 7 –	1 270 534 42.0 500 16	1 198 991 82.7 983 2	419 394 94.0 391	3 270 2 281 69.8 2 228 25
American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut Asian or Pocific Islander Other race Hisponic origin (of any race)	- 8 5 8	2 10 11 33	1 1 3	1 4 - 7	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	10 8 18 492	4 2 7 978	1 1 2 390	23 3 27 2 205
White, not of Hisponic origin	429 1 030 853 60 1 29 87	1 176 1 526 1 349 55 6 25	100 984 883 50 4 16 31	669 1 255 1 123 48 5 16 63	7 - - - - -	736 625 35 1 24 51	207 190 6 4	25 24 1 - - -	989 911 30 2 6 40
Hisponic origin (of any race)	169 787	187 1 268	72 844	150 1 041	_	116 561	9 189	24	138 817
VACANCY STATUS Vocant housing units for sale only— For rent— Rented or sold, not occupied— For seosonol, recreotional, or occasional use— For migrant workers Other vocant— Boorded up—	136 1 108 5 1 - 21 6	226 13 135 37 4 - 37 2	168 1 95 10 1 - 61 52	232 21 143 10 4 - 54 7	1 - - 1 - - - -	143 9 73 3 3 - 55 3	99 33 41 4 7 1 13 3	11 3 1 1 - - 6	120 17 45 8 3 - 47
ROOMS 1 room	18 87 227 419 554 171 49 87 4.6 4.7 4.6 5.5	16 72 377 610 771 598 266 278 5.0 5.2 5.1 6.1	73 325 472 136 109 71 29 52 3.0 3.4 2.9 6.2 2.8	165 159 280 476 417 280 148 255 4.5 4.6 6.4	- - - 1 1 4 2 7.0 6.9 6.9	4 29 118 418 367 240 123 114 4.9 5.1 4.9 5.8	2 12 97 187 241 323 212 223 5.8 5.9 6.2	- 1 3 15 44 59 95 213 7.5 7.5 7.6 6.4	6 84 264 645 755 689 508 439 5.4 5.6 6.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched	235 11 302 540 240 137 7 131	819 63 808 770 281 18 61 135 2	60 4 102 167 168 125 145 465	526 16 346 655 325 64 3 209 8	8 - - - - - -	398 11 315 398 144 79 - - 65 3	974 20 64 42 18 37 117 - 21	403 6 16 5 - - - -	1 925 131 323 326 195 325 25 - 42
Occupied housing units	1 476	31 2 762	31 1 099	1 948	7	1 270	1 198	419	3 270
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person	419 384 261 234 113 65 2.33 2.47 2.23	729 820 526 395 182 110 2.30 2.35 2.24	720 213 81 39 33 13 1.50- 1.97	656 574 309 225 124 60 2.05 2.32 1.86	2 3 1 1 - - 2.00 2.00	271 401 221 205 104 68 2.41 2.25 2.58	241 437 208 196 77 39 2.32 2.39	42 145 64 108 41 19 2.85 2.90 2.19	602 1 059 651 630 232 96 2.48 2.67 2.16
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Meon	1 396 52 28 .57	2 643 81 38 .50	1 055 23 21 .49	1 875 51 22 .50	7 - - .32	1 207 51 12 .54	. 1 186 9 3	417 2 - .41	3 216 45 9 .49
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units 20,000 to \$30,999 \$40,000 to \$39,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$250,000 to \$40,000 to \$40,0	2 14 35 132 19 2 2	725 4 5 8 63 166 368 93 12 6 — 113 200 117 700	46 1 	437 8 4 5 20 60 211 63 24 23 19 125 700 147 400	5 - - - 1 4 - - - 134 400 129 000	325 1 3 11 28 77 158 43 3 - 1 110 700 114 700	797 5 2 10 27 57 369 201 87 28 21 140 800 150 300	349 2 - 1 5 8 54 94 78 53 53 54 206 700 223 300	1 833 3 5 14 28 119 936 587 115 21 5 141 200 145 400
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion contract rent (dollars) Meon cantract rent (dollars) With meals included in rent Meon contract rent (dollars) Na meals included in rent No cosh rent	419 382 - - 1 016	1 521 438 412 5 480 1 478 38	984 276 300 10 375 967 7	1 252 412 399 3 384 1 225 24	-	734 473 482 4 475 711	196 576 565 10 859 175	625 593 - - 15	984 447 437 4 500 956 24

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Leon	ninster city, Warcest	er County—Con.			Remainde	er of Worcester Cou	nty
Area	Tract 7092.02	Troct 7093	Tract 7094	Tract 7095	Troct 7096	Tract 7097	Tract 7001	Tract 7081	Troct 7121
All housing units	2 278	566	2 118	2 585	580	3 586	2 279	2 405	3 486
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units	2 161	509	1 991	2 475	552	3 457	1 834	2 175	3 252
Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	1 343 62.1	39 7.7	668 33.6	1 805 72.9	254 46.0	1 754 50.7	1 570 85.6	1 817 83 5	2 7 93 85 9
White	1 293 18 3	37 2	647 3	1 758 14 2	251	1 728	1 564	1 806 2 3	2 765 12
Asian or Pocific Islander	18 11	-	6 11	29 2	=	6	4 1	4 2	12
Hispanic origin (af ony roce) White, not of Hispanic origin	35 1 271	4 33	25 633	24 1 737	3 248	1 714	10 1 555	9 1 799 358	14 2 7 54 459
Renter-occupied housing units White Black	818 694 59	470 408 27	1 323 1 209 22	670 616 31	298 280 14	1 703 1 513 76	264 260 1	353 4	447
Americon Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4 10	2 5	6 19	1 11		5 22	2	ī	3 1 2
Other race	51 125	28 101	67 20 0	11 55	4 16	87 198	1	- 252	5 444
White, not of Hisponic origin VACANCY STATUS	627	343	1 078	575	269	1 410	260	353	444
Vacant hausing units	117 12	57 3	1 27 20	110 33	2 8 5	129 12	445 23	230 41	234 50
For rentRented or sold, not occupied	79 7	51 -	75 21	42 5 9	16 3	70 12	12 60 307	17 6 139	14 13 128
For seasanal, recreationol, or occasional use For migrant workers Other vacant	1 1	- - 3	3 - 8	21	- - 4	7 1 27	43	27	29
Boorded up	-	-	-	2	_	1	4	-	5
1 room	5 49	35 88	12 149	14 46	2 13	34 207	10 38	6 53	8 67
2 raoms 3 rooms 4 rooms	134 546	146 159	317 618	237 441	56 167	496 778	157 310	158 342	190 498 703
5 rooms6 rooms	782 434	92 27	535 246	464 534	129 85	637 607 404	498 483 405	4 72 534 385	756 541
7 rooms	164 164 5.0	10 9 3.6	102 139 4.4	399 450 5.7	68 60 4.9	423	378 5.8	455 5 8	72 3
Medion, all housing units Mean, all housing units Median, accupied housing units	5.2 5.0	3.6 3.5	4.7 4.5	5.8 5.7	5.2 4.9	5.2 5.0	5.9 5.9	5 9 5 9 6 2	60
Median, owner-accupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.4 4.4	5.7 3.4	5.7 4.0	6.3 3.8	6.3 4.2	6.3	6.1 4.3	4 2	4 3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched	704	20	391	1 709	182	1 569	2 037	2 061	2 968 54
1, attoched	374 285	9 48	11 448 711	171 87 63	8 154 94	39 380 365	91 30	114 45	223
3 or 4	268 115 177	85 96 82	375 36	87 134	57 23 57	290 431	17 20	19 48 37	40
20 to 49 50 or more	149	80 139	32 86	319	57	357 107 19	21 - 25	19	12
Mobile home or troiler	135	6	28 1 991	14 2 475	5 552	29 3 457	24 1 834	16 2 175	3 25:
Occupied housing units PERSONS IN UNIT	2 161	509	1 771	2 4/3			0.70	252	53
1 person	798	213 156	598 577	511 852 481	138 181 103	1 042 1 116 595	272 517 387	353 685 428	1 07-
3 persons 4 persons	432 295 107	72 42 19	384 234 139	417 150	86 2 9	458 164	431 168	451 197	64 25 9
5 persons6 or more persons Medion, occupied housing units	47	7 1.77	59 2.19	64 2.35	15 2 26	82 2.12 2.39	59 2 83 2 96	61 2 62 2 81	2 5 2 6
Medion, owner-occupied housing unitsMedion, renter-occupied housing units	2.28	1.96 1.75	2.29 2.12	2.56 1.90	2.38 2.17	1.79	2 10	1 92	2 0
PERSONS PER ROOM	2 107	483	1 908	2 441	540	3 384 52	1 812 20	2 157 15	3 zi
1.01 to 1.50	38	14 12 .57	67 16 .53	29 5 45	8 4 48	21	2 49	3 47	4
Weon	. 48	.57				1 369	1 282	1 519	2 29
Specified owner-occupied housing units	.] 8	10	326 3 5	1 575 5 2	152	3 5	3 8	7 7	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999			7 17	4 22	1 12	12 31	14 68 183	24 43 142	2 4 15
\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999	126 510	1 6	60 191 42	116 774 484	30 88 19	150 760 303	624 278	657 399	94
\$150,000 ta \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999	- 29	3	1	106 35	1 <u>1</u>	55 26	76 19	137 66 37	26 13
\$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more Medion (dollors)	124 800	125 000	114 800	27 142 400 150 800	1 114 300 119 900	134 000 141 200	128 000 135 300	140 900 152 400	148 40 163 60
Mean (dollors)		133 300	115 900	130 000					
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dollars)		467 391	1 320 409	661 488	296 508	1 701 467 446	251 465 480	342 515 524	43 48 51
Mean cantroct rent (dollars)	523	446 4 213	389 5 430	519 1 1 250	489 - -	11 465	1 250	3 396	37
Mean controct rent (dollars) No meals included in rent No cash rent	_ 783	461 2	1 281 34	645	293 3	1 653 37	188	3 07 32	3/

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Riock Numbering		Word	Worcester County (pt.)			E .	Fitchburg city, Worcester County	cester County				Leominster city, Worcester County	orcester County	
Area	Fitchburg Leominster, MA MSA	Totol	Fitchburg city L	Leominster city	Tract 7101	Troct 7102	Troct 7105	Troct 7106	Troct 7108	Troct 7110	Troct 7092.01	Troct 7092.02	Troct 7094	Troct 7097
Occupied housing units	36 281	35 392	14 209	13 988	1 349	2 071	1 285	2 547	1 798	1 125	3 139	1 987	1 856	3 241
TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	22 493 62.0 13 788 38.0	21 698 61.3 13 694 38.7	7 230 50.9 6 979 49.1	8 333 59.6 5 655 40.4	643 47.7 706 52.3	1 432 69.1 639 30.9	432 33.6 853 66.4	1 198 47.0 1 349 53.0	675 37.5 1 123 62.5	500 44.4 625 55.6	2 228 71.0 911 29.0	1 293 65.1 694 34.9	647 34.9 1 209 65.1	1 728 53.3 1 513 46.7
ROOMS 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 8 or more rooms 8 or more rooms Medion, certified housing units.	344 344 344 344 347 347 347 347 347 347	1 343 1 343 1 405 1 4 4 272 1 6 8 802 1 6 8 802 1 6 6 1.3 1	2466 24663 24466 1339 1545 1660 1660 1660 1660 1660 1660 1660 166	83 2 842 2 826 2 550 1 699 1 802 6.1 4.0	281 281 283 337 265 100 6.0 1.55 1.4	7 135 135 364 586 249 249 216 5.3 5.3	777 196 306 418 148 458 456 5.56 6.1	259 3159 479 648 648 651 651 661 661 661 678 678	2110 2130 2130 2337 2337 244 241 3.8	2 2 921 93 901 93 901 909 909 909 909 909 909 909 909 909	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	36 104 104 450 670 670 160 158 5.1 5.4 4.5	201 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203	23 183 440 440 583 579 579 571 6.3 3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detuched 2, otrocked 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 20 or more Mobile home or trailer Other	19 222 971 4 548 1 081 1 151 1 151 1 188 446 378	18 414 4 770 4 770 1 476 1 151 1 151 1 198 369	5 532 2 225 2 737 1 033 1 033 826 894 136	6 658 6 658 1 680 1 680 983 933 933 933 1 187	407 115 115 352 86 60 60 1	1 314 82 82 1213 195 94 94 94 94	225 11 200 200 405 154 79 127 127	778 52 702 702 590 195 18 130 130 29	204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204	362 250 281 100 65 65 7	1 871 297 297 291 161 287 22 40 52	676 835 287 222 222 86 86 107 110 131	371 623 823 30 30 84 84	1 522 356 336 338 258 268 104 104 104
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 6 or more persons 6 or more persons Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	11 709 6 624 5 748 2 366 2 38 2 29 2 29 2 29 1 98	8 720 1 460 6 441 5 543 2 277 2 28 2.28 1.92	4 4 086 4 4 545 1 9 4 08 8 5 4 1 2 3 6 1 . 8 9	2 593 2 593 2 593 2 110 341 1 525 1 525 1 525	361 443 183 183 66 2.21 2.21 2.01	778 778 363 386 330 330 136 2.28 2.38 2.00	225 225 184 184 2.18 2.13 1.99	703 795 785 785 346 146 2.22 2.33	632 540 279 190 190 1.75	255 371 177 177 82 2.33 2.22 2.22	1 583 616 616 601 224 224 2.65 2.65	453 748 748 75 75 75 72 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	577 544 336 336 120 120 2.15 2.28	1 009 1 051 1 051 2 413 1 147 2 .08 2 .38 1 .167
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	35 611 535 135 147	34 742 516 134 .47	13 879 261 69 .47	13 747 188 53 547	1 319 28 2 2 46	2 032 31 8 8	1 245 29 11 .52	2 487 47 13 .47	1 750 37 11 .48	1 082 37 6 6	3 096 37 6 6	1 950 28 9 9	1 800 47 9 9	3 193 36 12 12
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$500 000 \$20,000 to \$59 999 \$40,000 to \$59 999 \$40,000 to \$79 999 \$50,000 to \$79 999 \$15,000 to \$149,999 \$5200,000 to \$249,999 \$5200,000 to \$249,999 \$5200,000 to \$249,999 \$5300,000 to \$249,999 \$5300,000 to \$249,999 \$5300,000 to \$249,999 \$540,000 to more Median (dollors)	16 844 73 74 185 557 1 853 8 378 3 883 1 082 134 200 143 800	16 297 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71	4 888 30 29 25 25 72 2 651 2 651 2 705 124 000 131 000	6 347 23 18 18 18 18 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197	353 2 2 4 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 201 5 5 10 39 10 39 706 706 706 710 132 900 137 500	205 - 4 - 4 - 7 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	712 4 5 8 62 164 361 90 113 000 117 600	427 8 8 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	305 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1 795 3 3 14 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	838 8 8 8 7 7 7 7 16 121 120 130 132 000 132 000	317 3 3 3 4 4 117 118 40 118 800 115 900	1 352 2 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-accupied housing units Medion contract rent (dollars) Men contract rent (dollars) With meels included in rent Mean contract rent (dollars) No meels included in rent No cosh rent	13 655 440 440 67 501 13 076	13 575 440 429 67 67 501 13 011 497	6 941 420 403 39 39 517 6 703 199	5 625 458 449 24 456 5 456 5 151	705 435 423 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	626 461 448 448 531 593 28	853 401 364 14 14	1 346 429 407 407 4 4 457 1 305 37	1 120 404 404 390 2 2 2 288 1 094 24	624 472 481 4 475 602	906 449 436 4 600 878 24 24	688 513 516 - - 660 28	1 206 405 385 385 430 1 167	1 511 468 444 10 10 470 1 465 36

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 [Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		We	Worcester County (pt.)	_
Area	Fitchburg-Leom- inster, MA MSA	Total	Fitchburg city	Leominster city
Occupied housing units	191	789	424	340
TENURE Percent of occupied housing units	168 21.2 623 78.8	166 21.0 623 79.0	72 17.0 352 83.0	80 23.5 260 76.5
ROOMS 1 rooms 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 8 or more rooms Median, oversecupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units Median, renter-occupied housing units	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	20 206 206 206 206 4 4 5 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	2 2 2 8 1 8 1 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. detoched 1. attoched 2 or 4 3 or 4 10 to 19 20 to 49 20 to 49 20 or more Mobile home or trailer Other	788 788 122 122 122 122 124 14	28 28 29 29 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	53 64 64 78 78 78 76 77 78 78 78 78 78 78 78	24 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 6 or more persons 6 or more persons Median, accupaed housing units Median, renter-accupaed housing units	160 180 180 180 180 32 2.63 2.83 2.83 2.83	2.2 2.3 6.5 2.2 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8	2 2 2 4 4 3 2 4 8 8 5 4 8 8 9 9 8 8 9 9 8 9 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	729 41 21 63	727 41 21 .63	388	316 15 9
VALUE Searched enview excrupied hexiting units: \$50 000. \$50 000. \$50 000. \$50 000. \$50 000. \$50 000. \$50 999. \$60 000 to \$79 999. \$60 000 to \$79 999. \$100 000 to \$149 999. \$250 000 to \$129 999. \$250 000 to \$219 999. \$250 000 to \$229 999. \$25				
Mean (dollars) CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-eccupied housing units Nedon contract rent (dollars) Neon contract rent (dollars) With medis ancholden nent Mean contract rent (dollars)	619 619 619 619 619	619 619 489 481	351 468 448 448	25.00 132.500 132.500 515 523
No medis mituded in rent	615	615 3	348	259

(The above table was omitted because there were na qualifying areas)

Census Tract or Block Numbering		N/A	Worcester County (pt.)	
Area	Fitchburg-Leom- inster, MA MSA	Totol	Fitchburg city	Leominster city
Occupied housing units	396	395	215	156
TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Relate-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	165 41.7 231 58.3	164 41.5 231 58.5	61 28.4 154 71.6	83 53.2 73 46.8
FOOMS Toom Toom Tooms Tooms Tooms Tooms Tooms Tooms Tooms Tooms Tooms Waldon, contended housing units Maddon, renter-occupied housing units	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	2010 577 577 102 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	_04885_46466
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. deroched 2 2 2 2 10 9 10 9 10 10 19 10 10 19 10 10 19 10 10 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	86.20 20.88 86.20	88 62 62 62 63 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	810,588,600	2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -
PERSONS IN UNIT Person	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	50 67 67 88 88 88 88 3.8.88	23 28 28 29 29 4 65 4 57 4 57	23 30 31 11 11 3 28 2.72
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less. 1.01 to 150. 1.51 or more. Mean	303 50 43 92	302 50 91 91	142 34 39 1.04	137 16 3 80
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units less than \$70,000 \$70,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$79,999 \$10,000 to \$19,999 \$15,000 to \$199,999 \$250,000 to more Weelen (dollers)	96 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	95 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 0 0 0 5 1 155 4 0 0 0 155 4 0 0 0 155 4 0 0 0 155 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	140 000 133 600	62 62 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8
CONTRACT RENT Specified review-accupied housing units Median contract rent (collars) With media wickleded in rent Wean contract rent (collars) Near contract rent (collars) No media excluded in rent No cosh rent	230 456 456 90 226 3	230 457 456 456 1 90 226 3	153 451 437 90 151	73 491 492 73

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 [Threshald is 400 persans. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text]

TCHE	Census Tract or Block Numbering		Wor	Worcester County (pt.)			Fitchburg	Fitchburg city, Worcester County	nty			Leaminster city, Worcester County	orcester County	
URG_I	Area	FitchburgLeom- inster, MA MSA	Total	Fitchburg city	Leaminster city	Tract 7102	Tract 7105	Tract 7106	Tract 7108	Troct 7110	Tract 7092.01	Tract 7092.02	Tract 7094	Tract 7097
LEOM	Occupied housing units	2 074	2 066	1 053	974	154	111	220	157	134	165	160	225	219
INSTER, N	TENUKE Owner-accupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-accupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	309 14.9 1 765 85.1	301 14.6 1 765 85.4	127 12.1 926 87.9	141 14.5 833 85.5	11 7.1 143 92.9	8 4.5 169 95.5	33 15.0 187 85.0	7 4.5 150 95.5	13.4 116 116 86.6	27 16.4 138 83.6	35 21.9 125 78.1	25 11.1 200 88.9	21 9.6 198 90.4
NA MSA	ROOMS 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 5 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 8 or mare rooms 8 or mare rooms Median, owner-docupted fluusing units Median, renter-occupted hausing units	173 173 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178	173 173 864 868 176 868 86 4.2 5.7 7 5.7	22 22 32 33 34 45 33 45 33 45 46 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47	282 233 222 222 227 233 35.7 3.9 5.7	2024 6024 6024 6034 6034 6034 6034 6034 6034 6034 603	8.1.2.8.6.2.2.1.3.4.4.5.8.8.3.4.1.3.8.8.3.4.4.1.3.8.8.3.4.4.4.8.3.8.3.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4	4468 4468 446 444 446 446 446 446 446	4 + 8 % E = 6 + 4 . % 8	- 20-445 - 20-45 - 20-4	1 0 0 4 3 L 0 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 2 4 5 5 4 5 4	811 2 4 4 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 6 4 L 8 6 6 9 6 4 . 8 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4 . 4	35,75 39,75 39,75 39,75 39,75 39,75 39,75 39,75 39,75 39,75 39,75 39,75 39,75 39,75 39,75 39,75 39,75 39,75 30,75
	UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. detrothed 2. granded 2. granded 3. for 9 20 to 49 20 to 49 50 or mare Other	227 223 282 283 483 483 284 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285	215 225 225 582 582 583 344 121 121 45 5	88 145 145 247 747 78 118 118	288 288 288 209 72 74	337 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	7. 24.25 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0	802088		91 25 17 18 19 19 19	7 = 28 × 48 × 88 × 89 × 89 × 89 × 89 × 89 × 8	7.2883222	2883330032
	PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 6 or mare persons Medion, accuped housing units Medion, owner-accupied housing units	280 4 451 4 451 779 198 3.23 3.23	279 405 449 449 277 195 3.28 3.28	112 178 241 241 153 3.77 3.48	219 219 201 201 201 62 3.30 2.36 2.36	3.8.8 8.8.8 8.8.8 8.7.7 8.7.8 8.7.7 8.7.8	17 22 33 47 33 33 37 4.25 3.74	17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 1	3.2.3 3.2.3 3.2.3 3.2.3 3.2.3 5.3.3	20 20 30 27 27 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	23.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.	2. 12 3.32 8.09 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3	3.3.5.2.2.3.3.8.3.3.3.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5	2.75 3.0 6 3.09 3.09 3.09
	PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less. 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or mare. Mean	1 698 244 132 .82	1 690 244 132 .82	829 144 80 86	825 98 51 .78	23 14 19	147 128 129	164 39 17 18	122 19 18	104 23 7 85	141 18 6 77.	133 17 10 15	184 10 10 10	86 19 19 19
TRACTS AND BLOCK	VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$59 999 \$40,000 to \$59 999 \$60,000 to \$59 999 \$10,000 to \$19,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$249,999 \$300,000 to mace			8 1 1 2 2 2 2 8 2 1 1	87 1 2 1 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 4		տ I + I I I ભ I I I I I	6 111144∞−11	8 111181111	⋄ 1−040	6 4 / ∞ −	2 1 1 1 1 4 5 9 1 1 c	6 11119881-1	<u> </u>
	Median (dollars) Mean (dollars) CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-actupied housing units Median contract rent (dallars) Median contract rent (dallars) Median contract rent (dollars) Median contract rent (dollars) Median contract rent (dallars)	125 900 134 700 1 749 461 442 9 9 1 735	125 300 134 300 1 749 4461 4461 1 735	121 300 124 000 912 440 881 902	131 900 138 800 138 800 138 831 139 380 139 380 130 38	112 500 118 500 133 438 357 2 500 129	131 300 129 200 169 491 451 169 169	125 000 131 000 185 446 443 1 1 575	125 000 125 000 125 000 149 463 463 163 178	112 500 121 400 115 488 471	141 700 144 100 138 446 410 138	132 500 140 200 125 523 545 125	120 000 136 900 200 451 429 1 93	120 800 117 300 198 440 447 447 198 198
	NO COSII FEIT	C	0	4		2	-	-	•			1		-

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 (Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Ffitchburg-Leon- inster, MA MSA 35 130 22 276 63.4 112 854 112 854 36.6	24 245 21 489 22 7662.7	1 Fitchburg city 13 710 7 150 52.2 6 560 6 77.8	13 374 13 374 8 231 61.5 5 143 38.5	2 013 2 013 2 013 7 0.8 5 0.8 29.2	Tract 7105 1 216 429 35.3 787 64.7	216 2 444 216 2 444 229 1 176 55.3 48.1 56.7 51.9	170ct 7108 1 710 669 1 939 1 1 941 60.9	1 053 1 053 492 46.7 56.1 53.3	3 022 3 022 2 205 73.0 817 27.0	Tract 7092.02 1 898 1 271 1 271 67.0 63.3	1 711 (233) 37.0 (1078) 1 078 (233) 1 078 (235) 1 078	3 124 3 124 3 124 1 714 549 1 410 1 511
WOOL WO WO O O	308 258 258 121 121 865 865 865 867 867 867 867 867 867 867 867 867 867	235 253 253 253 253 253 153 153 153 153 153 153 153 153 153 1	2 833 2 833 2 833 2 833 1 779 5 3 4 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 6 4 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	11 72 188 188 397 145 145 47 47 47 47	282 868 853 853 868 868 868 868 868 868 868 868 868 86	23 2 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	254 178 314 2554 189 102 5.0 5.0 5.4	70 70 530 649 653 654 656 76 76 76 76	28 28 4 18 3947 158 158 156 156 156 156	245 245 245 435 217 91 132 132 5.7 6.0	20 1670 1875 1875 1875 1875 1875 1875 1875 1875
000400VV40	060 18 259 938 4 243 243 243 1 253 1	5 475 2 202 2 562 2 562 2 562 427 442 885 885 985	6 586 640 1 554 1 564 1 783 7 737 1 184 1 184	1 2027 2047 184 184 195 196 196 196 196 196 196 196 196 196 196	224 264 134 334 63 63 7	769 578 547 174 174 18 126 29	257 486 204 33 31 206 208 208	359 237 239 87 64 64 57 3	1 854 115 272 272 131 256 256 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 22 21 23	663 262 262 262 211 211 84 84 84 84 84 84	362 386 386 245 27 27 27 27 81	1 514 335 325 325 241 271 103 15
666 481 380 502 205 896 896 1.86	8 545 11 234 1 234 2 127 2 124 2 247 1 .85	4 030 4 457 2 298 1 814 778 2 333 2 33 1.82	3 364 2 4 526 2 4 65 1 979 737 737 2 233 1.87 1.87	769 769 352 352 125 2.26 1.90	394 209 168 70 70 2.12 2.12 2.12 1.87	698 778 7465 3322 332 50 2.17 2.05	621 521 255 176 99 99 1.95 1.66	246 362 362 162 162 37 220 236 236	565 1 011 595 267 2 2 44 2 .04	434 727 727 724 89 89 2.27 2.08	553 521 102 102 102 103 104 104 104	1 022 5 19 5 19 7 130 7 2 06 1 59
658 405 67 46	33 797 386 586 46	13 483 193 34 46	13 225 128 21 45	1 988 22 3 3 .46	1 189 21 6 .50	2 409 29 6 6 4 5	1 681 27 2 46	1 028 22 33 49	2 995 25 27 47	1 879 17 17 45	1 675	3 095 25 4 4
717 73 74 73 74 183 556 8833 8855 0076 296 300 800	16 176 70 70 170 177 8 048 8 148 1 059 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 851 30 30 62 64 717 717 717 703 205 805 805 124 800 131 100	6 283 2 283 18 46 126 126 13 225 1 631 1 17 1 137 1 146 3 300	1 195 5 10 10 39 106 703 243 243 25 5 21 2 13 100	204 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	705 4 4 62 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 11 6 11 6 11 6 11 6 11 6 11 6 11 6 11 11	426 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	302 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	777 1 3 3 3 2 14 2 14 2 14 2 14 2 14 2 14 2	826 826 826 81 120 120 1483 124 124 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132	310 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 7 7 7 17 7 183 39 39 114 800 115 500	345 2 2 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30
728 429 62 506 510 510	12 648 437 437 429 62 62 62 506 12 091	6 528 400 400 36 220 6 220 101	\$ 114 459 450 465 465 465	580 462 454 3 550	787 387 358 -	1 265 423 404 457 1 225	1 039 392 384 284 288 1 013	560 470 475 475 538	812 4445 439 445 784	621 511 513 - 593	1 075 401 380 4 410	

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990 Table 16.

(Oatra bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings	Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area	ANCESTRY All persons Ancestry specified Single oncestry Multiple oncestry Ancestry unclassified or not reported	SELECTED ANCESTRY GRDUPS	Total oncestries reported Arob. Austrian Belgian Czeth Ourish Durith Finnish French (except 8asque)	French Canadian German German German Hungarian Hungarian Holian Lithuanian Polish Polish	Romanion Russian Cosch-Hiss Scoth Hiss Scoth Hiss Scoth Miss Slowd Substandron African Swedish United States or American United States or American West West Mest	PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS Oominican (Cominican Republic) Centrol American South American Solvadoron Solvadoron Solvadoron Solvadoron Solvadoron Argenfrean Angenfrean Colombian Ceutral American Angenfrean Colombian Ceutral American Angenfrean Colombian Colombian
, see text. For defir		Fitchburg— Leominster, MA MSA	102 797 97 111 97 111 11 550 13 561 5 686		205 594 150 112 112 112 112 112 112 114 114 114 114	13 437 1268 1777 1268 1777 1778 1778 1778 1778 1778 1778 17	2 146 2 176 2 176	
uitions of terms and		Middlesex County	2 717 2 591 1 382 1 209 126		5 68 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58	328 17 234 234 237 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 238	26 89 161 1 15 15 15 15 15 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	1.01.01111111111
meonings of symb	Worc	Total	100 080 94 520 60 168 34 352 5 560		200 160 392 392 175 175 175 943 263 849 14 051 4 693 21 348	13 109 7 993 1 251 1 251 19 555 14 717 830 3 170 895	2 856 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130	128 808 808 808 122 122 123 133 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 14
of symbols, see text)	Worcester County (pt.)	Fitchburg city L	41 194 38 344 25 906 12 438 2 850		82 388 182 182 183 370 15 70 15 4 795 4 795 8 933	5 300 2 721 370 370 7 792 5 045 5 045 1 068 409	158 459 888 38 48 80 28 628 63 83 37 708	113 37 16 16 16 16 17 17 17 17 18 18
		Leominster city	38 145 36 437 23 355 13 082 1 708		76 290 155 167 18 332 27 80 280 5 061 5 061 733 8 295	5 052 3 057 430 123 7 255 7 309 1 328 1 328	224 224 1 538 1 55 2 54 2 54 2 54 2 54 2 54 2 54 3 55 3 55 3 55 3 55 3 55 3 55 3 55 3	441 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
	Middlesex County	Troct 3001	2 717 2 591 1 382 1 209		58 58 39 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	328 174 174 234 237 237 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 238	2.6 8.9 1.61 1.61 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7	1.01.011111111111
		Troct 7101	3 592 3 592 2 359 1 233 290		7 764 - 24 24 - 1023	505 280 45 726 455 46 87	62 62 87 87 87 87 87 14 14 14 86 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84	21111111001001111
		Tract 7102	6 033 5 885 1 640 148		12 066 54 54 26 26 26 33 621 1 371	892 363 363 82 82 1 187 1 018 40 40 1 62 8	10 62 106 13 13 12 12 12 18 18 18 18 18	361.381.18
	u.	Tract 7103	2 838 2 605 1 485 1 120 233		5 676 9 9 9 9 10 70 70 71 71 71 71 71 71 906	337 168 53 601 318 53 7	2 114	
	Fitchburg city, Worcester County	Tract 7104	2 262 2 193 1 443 750 69		4 524 	669 101 101 322 333 37 37 86 53 88 69	22 23 39 6 1 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	cester County	Troct 7105	3 922 3 376 2 539 837 546		7 844 	832 231 231 457 14 14 32 42	119 119 119 123 142 142 143 144 145 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144	55 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
		Troct 7106	7 243 6 761 4 491 2 270 482		14 486 17 26 26 26 48 48 746 746 746 1 522	769 490 16 17 17 979 26 210 62	2142 2142 2142 2143 118 118 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119	
		Tract 7107	1 846 1 702 1 228 474 144		3 692 	86 111 23 276 214 214 23 34	5 6 7 6 7 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	<u> </u>
		Tract 71	#42L F2844		4 24	.,,,,,,,,,,,,	4	

718 287 871 416 431

7108

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

Concue Tract or Block Numbering	Fitchburg city,	Fitchburg aity, Worcester County—Con.	-Con.			Lec	Leominster city, Worcester County	cester County				Remainde	Remainder of Worcester County	unty
Area	Tract 7109	Tract 7110	Tract 7111	Tract 7091	Tract 7092.01 Tr	Tract 7092.02	Tract 7093	Tract 7094	Tract 7095	Troct 7096	Troct 7097	Tract 7001	Tract 7081	Tract 7121
ANCESTRY														
Ancestry specified Single ancestry Multiple ancestry Ancestry undassified on not reported	967 941 567 374 26	3 515 3 198 2 311 887 317	3 968 3 804 2 367 1 437 164	1 252 1 177 1 177 581 596 75	8 972 8 677 3 263 295	5 419 5 180 3 483 1 697 239	1 118 011 743 268 107	4 934 4 643 3 419 1 224 291	6 564 6 224 3 682 3 40 3 40	1 476 1 416 879 537 60	8 410 8 109 2 305 301	5 433 2 803 2 363 267	6 191 6 039 3 227 2 812 152	9 117 8 534 4 877 3 657 583
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Arab. Total ancestries reported Austrian Austrian Belgion Canodion Cach Donish Outch Finnish Finnish Frend (except 80sque)	1934 13 13 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	7 030 34 34 45 45 45 402 402 492 738	7 936 22 22 25 5 19 67 617 617 632	2 504 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 305	17 944 15 16 40 78 78 19 19 1254 2 203	10 838 46 46 5 1 104 952	2 2 3 6 2 3 6 1 0 6 1 4 5	9 868 32 32 139 139 12 12 388 1 390	13 128 29 29 27 7 7 7 152 152 1 507	2 952 14 14 15 112 12 12 190 190 190 1403	16 820 49 18 18 18 19 1 130 1 130 1 135 1 1408	10 866 5 5 7 7 7 1 157 1 022	12 382 40 5 8 48 48 77 1 163 1 460	18 234 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
French Canodion German Gerek Hungorian Irish Irish Irish Moveyoin Polish	84 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8	343 230 10 630 256 7 7 137 5	291 66 68 615 815 815 815 815 815	88 106 273 389 389 77	1 258 881 112 1 798 1 125 125 260 143	546 448 448 83 83 1 365 14 18 32	93 80 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 13 13 16 16	1 080 228 288 477 718 60 60 8	769 511 128 128 1 297 1 297 4 7 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	122 28 842 233 339 153 7 7 7	1 096 719 74 1 948 1 434 47 306 32	966 541 51 1 075 572 60 60 60 4	867 572 34 1 456 607 607 53 19 10	924 1 102 166 69 1 977 1 184 51 257 178
Romanian Russian Russian Russian Russian Scottshirsh Scottshirsh Swetsh	286 286 286 286 288 708	20 17 17 56 64 101 101 101 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	234 246 132 288 290 103 103 103 103 103	20 20 32 33 33 14 14 17 73	202 202 203 203 202 202 36 36 36 36	100 100 100 17 17 17 8 8 79 41 10 48 10	188 1 8 8 1 1 4 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	128 1 1 1 8 4 8 1 1 1 8 8 1 1 1 8 8 1 1 1 1	4 182288888 122 1 1 28	1 3 3 1 1 9 3 1 1 9 3 1 1 1 3 8 1 1 9 9 3 1 1 1 1 3 8 1 1 9 9 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	120 120 230 130 194 114 114 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 11	273 656 273 273 215 10 240 55 356 3 561	E 2 2 9 % 2 5 2 4 6 4 1 8 8	284 - 284 -
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic) Certral American Costa Rican Guartendan Hordran	00111101100111111	≅= 1 1 1	11111111111111111		76.1.1.1.3	38 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3	111111114	2011/01/11/01/10/1	11111111 5 111115		33 1 52 1 1 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	16611111111111111	© (30 24 1 34 1 3 3 4 1 3 3 4 1 3

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering				orcester County (p	rt.)	Middlesex County		Fitchburg city, W	orcester County	
Area	Fitchburg- Leominster, MA MSA	Middlesex County	Total	Fitchburg city	Leominster city	Troct 3001	Troct 7101	Troct 7102	Troct 7103	Troct 7104
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	102 797	2 717	100 080	41 194	38 145	2 717	3 882	6 033	2 838	2 262
NotiveForeign born LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO	95 716 7 081	2 565 152	93 151 6 929	38 049 3 145	35 235 2 910	2 565 152	3 552 330	5 704 329	2 655 183	2 074 188
SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isoloted households	1 493	11	1 482	739	657	11	26	85	26	37
Persons 5 years and over	94 910 3 456 15 106	2 498 23 214	92 412 3 433 14 892	37 897 1 681 7 307	35 243 1 571 6 309	2 498 23	3 572 58	5 677 230	2 595 61	2 142
Speok o longuoge other thon English Do not speak English "very well" Speok Spanish	6 068 5 868	59 16 10	6 009 5 852	2 966 3 071	2 638 2 573	214 59 16	592 176 132	1 186 449 595	227 75 19	385 146 22 22
Do not speak English "very well" Linguisticolly isoloted Speok on Asion or Podfic Island language	3 146 2 130 1 193	-	3 136 2 130 1 193	1 591 997 695	1 455 1 069 457	10 –	31 	261 174 5	13 _ 43	22 - 6
Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	635 376	<u>-</u>	635 376	381 239	240 129	-	57 38	5 -	25 29	=
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimory school	25 395 1 903	746 86	24 649 1 817	10 385 640	8 759 675	746 86	815 67 42	1 516 49	709 77	507 23
Preprimory school	1 110 15 725 13 670	17 544 510	1 093 15 181 13 160	402 5 948 4 964	372 5 431 4 642	17 544 510	514	40 1 097 926	30 423 361	23 23 348 305 136
CollegePublic college	7 767 6 143	116 99	7 651 6 04 4	3 797 3 348	2 653 1 787	116 99	364 234 188	370 309	209 163	136 101
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	66 102 6 910	1 722 57	64 380 6 853	25 408 3 428	25 415 2 660	1 722 57	2 501 250	4 027 525	1 794 207	1 559 278
9th to 12th grode, no diplomo	9 650 21 849 10 659	151 682 334	9 499 21 167 10 325	4 494 8 902 3 554	3 650 7 943 4 276	151 682 334	401 1 019 372	781 1 302 519	309 647 314	300 550 208
Some college, no degree Associate degree Bochelor's degree Groduote or professional degree	5 030 7 857 4 147	158 225 115	4 872 7 632 4 032	1 695 2 132 1 203	1 978 3 278 1 630	158 225 115	161 207 91	273 369 258	109 151 57	110 83 30
Percent high school groduote or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	74.9 18.2	87.9 19.7	74.6 18.1	68.8 13.1	75.2 19.3	87.9 19.7	74.0 11.9	67.6 15.6	71.2 11.6	62.9 7.2
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	296	88	300	382	234	88	385	240	667	63
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 254 1 926	1 720 1 913	1 242 1 927	1 364 2 117	1 112 1 798	1 720 1 913	1 299 2 329	1 217 2 107	1 430 1 777	1 081 1 629
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	94 910 52 825	2 498 1 728	92 412 51 097	37 897 19 621	35 243 19 330	2 498 1 728	3 572 1 722	5 677 3 374	2 595 1 540	2 142 1 463
Different house in United Stotes Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	39 384 18 490 3 489	758 239 126	38 626 18 251 3 363	16 961 9 221 851	14 717 7 492 592	758 239 126	1 708 976 122	2 120 1 361 121	987 679 70	651 375 55
Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA Abrood	14 691 2 714 2 701	374 19 12	14 317 2 695 2 689	5 752 1 137 1 315	5 932 701 1 196	374 19 12	463 147 142	567 71 183	222 16 68	185 36 28
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urbon population	82 262	_	82 262	41 194	38 145	_:	3 882	6 033	2 838	2 262
In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre Rurol population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	35 558 20 535 7 930	2 717 462	35 558 17 818 7 468	14 217	19 498	2 717 462	1 314	3 377	1 320	1 158
On forms JOURNEY TO WORK	165	59	106	-	-	59	Ξ	-	Ξ	-
Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or von Drove olone	49 161 45 418 39 306	1 410 1 300 1 139	47 751 44 118 38 167	17 663 15 990 13 322	19 423 18 140 15 873	1 410 1 300 1 139	1 779 1 623 1 387	2 675 2 565	1 304 1 191	1 059 970
Corpooled Public tronsportation (including toxicob) 8us or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley cor	6 112 657 344	161	5 951 657 344	2 668 331	2 267 230	161	236 6	2 223 342 37	1 074 117 27	821 149 20
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	153 1 646	40	153 1 606	230 54 852	99 40 539	- - 40	6 - 64	32 - 39	27 - 36	10 5 40
Other meons Worked ot home Persons per cor, truck, or van	414 1 026 1,08	64 1.07	408 962 1.08	167 323 1.10	180 334 1.07	6 64 1.07	8 78 1.08	34 1.08	7 43	29
Mean trovel time to wark (minutes) Departure time for work; 5:00 a.m. to 5:59 o.m	21.4 3 331	28.1	21.2	19.8	20.6	28.1	18.1	18.9	1.06 20.9	1.09 20.8
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. 7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	11 270 14 079	88 298 428	3 243 10 972 13 651	1 280 4 192 4 479	1 161 4 413 5 896	88 298 428	112 .468 .413	178 565 782	113 331 333	80 293 272
All other times	8 156 11 299 30 270	187 345 711	7 969 10 954 29 559	2 801 4 588	3 457 4 162	187 345	257 451	574 542	204 280	132 253
Fitchburg city	13 427 12 826	266 170	13 161 12 656	12 228 8 198 3 116	11 298 2 492 8 192	711 266 170	1 307 806 381	1 835 1 242 438 71	895 597 181	764 543 159
Lunenburg town Westminster town Ashburnhom town	1 618 1 406 646	33 11 10	1 585 1 395 636	423 357 68	261 268 44	33 11 10	46 56 —	71 66 11	30 74 13	4 41 10
Ashby town Worked outside MSA of residence Worcester city	347 18 891 1 563	221 699 34	126 18 192 1 529	66 5 435 432	41 8 125 817	221 699 34	18 472	7 840 74	409	7 295
Remoinder of Worcester, MA MSA 8oston city	1 887 314 610	19 6	1 868 308 610	494 92 157	1 026 91 230	19	14 29 7 15	91 7 12	51 29 32	40 38 5
Areo 11 Areo 12 Areo 13	686 2 327 3 111	142 43 127	544 2 284 2 984	234 530	147 1 318	142 43	14 49	40 129	6 7	11 11 44
Areo 14 Remainder of Bostan, MA PMSA Lowell, MA—NH PMSA	3 009 1 227	105 41	2 904 1 186	1 041 904 349	1 340 1 403 530	127 105 41	139 71 14	112 125 12	61 59 32	44 42 32 29 12
Noshuo, NH PMSA	1 177 258 1 147	41 28 17	1 136 230 1 130	411 78 237	435 98 239	41 28	31 6	48 ° 4	34	_
Areo 19 Areo 20 Worked elsewhere	324 37 1 214	16	308 37	65 21	54 -	17	31	57 20	33 15 -	5 -
	1 214	80 I	1 134	390	397 l	80	52	109	50	26

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Texts for definitions	or remis and mean		, Worcester County	Con.			Leominster city, V	Vorcester County
Area	Tract 7105	Tract 7106	Tract 7107	Tract 7108	Tract 7109	Troct 7110	Troct 7111	Troct 7091	Tract 7092.01
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	3 922	7 243	1 846	4 718	967	2 515	2 040	1 070	
Native Foreign born	3 369 553	6 884 359	1 620 226	4 369 349	909 58	3 515 3 178 337	3 968 3 735 233	1 252 1 193 59	8 972 8 351 621
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	185	00							
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated househalds	3 479 467	89 6 515 198	62 1 751 105	89 4 191 142	967	117 3 239	23 3 769	6 1 155	113 8 226
Speak a language other than English Do not speak English "very well"	1 135 668	1 3 9 9 526	482 153	735 277	68	317 669 371	37 429 125	13 61 19	277 1 422 588
Speak Sponish On not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	613 430 325	740 338 119	230 9 0 71	262 151 74	37 _ _	379 250 234	42 5	Ë	519 341
Speak an Asian ar Pocific Island language Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isalated	87 58 26	180 59 33	71 39 26	54 50 36	4 -	84 58	40 30	=	223 84 25
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	911	1 560	310	924	952	37	14	-	_
Preprimary school	123 97 668	58 43	18 8	54 38		91 0 85 41	1 271 86 40	349 19 6	2 257 199 85
Elementary or high school	630 120	1 107 1 007 395	176 106 116	582 437 288	7 7 945	541 436 284	485 385 700	223 149 107	1 409 1 208 649
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	93	320	100	252	938	228	656	47	442
Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade 9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2 286 494 465	4 443 532 730	1 385 295 282	2 880 254 527	12 - -	1 992 323 391	2 529 270 308	618 52 32	5 786 564 812
High school graduate (includes equivalency) Some college, no degree	789 245 88	1 589 685 377	429 134 68	1 089 455 160	9	716 230	772 383	226 126	1 755 984
Bachelor's degree Graduate or professional degree	160 45	336 194	117 60	221 174	3 - -	126 156 50	220 332 244	97 150 135	495 815 361
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bachelor's degree or higher	58.0 9.0	71.6 11.9	58.3 12.8	72.9 13.7	100.0	64.2 10.3	77.1 22.8	89.7 34.8	76.2 20.3
Children ever barn per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever barn per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 022 1 516	565 1 520	556 1 013	797 1 059	-	311 1 688	3 .05		207
Children ever barn per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 996	2 078	1 667	1 870	Ξ	2 578	1 425 1 813	1 659 1 706	1 250 1 752
Same house	3 479 1 489	6 515 3 594	1 751 791	4 191 1 959	967 109	3 239 1 484	3 769 2 096	1 155 715	8 226 4 843
Oifferent hause in United States	1 690 1 114 52	2 691 1 524 173	894 4 9 5 13	2 082 1 153 57	852 7 -	1 640 947 43	1 646 590 145	440 298	3 160 1 623 122
Different MSA/PMSA	421 103 300	723 271 230	330 56 66	730 142 150	820 25 6	498 152 115	793 118 27	138 4	1 311 104 223
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population	3 922	7 243	1 846	4 718	967	3 515	3 968	1 252	8 9 72
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre Rural population	741	1 946	115	1 450	Ξ.	1 376	1 420	852	5 835
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre On farms	-	Ξ	Ξ	=	Ξ	Ξ	=	-	Ξ
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Car, truck, or van	1 315 1 175	3 196 2 955	515 413	2 119 1 837	342 198	1 542 1 374	1 817 1 689	648 602	4 648 4 396
Orove alone Carpooled Public transportation (including taxicab)	934 241 36	2 398 557 92	331 82 19	1 367 470 57	157 41 15	1 083 291	1 547 142 22	525 77	4 006 390 49
8us or tralley bus or streetcar ar tralley car Subway ar elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	19 10	79 - 67	, , 77	33 24 173	- 8	-	15 7	-	18 22
• Walked Other means Warked at home	47 41 16	44 38	6 -	16 36	129	109 45 14	71 - 35	6 - 34	89 47 67
Persons per car, truck, ar van Mean travel time ta work (minutes)	1.12 20.4	1,11 18.8	1.12 22.1	1.16 23.1	1.12 11.2	1.13 19.0	1.05 20.4	1.08 18.5	1.05 21.3
Departure time for work: 5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. ta 6:59 a.m.	107 331	229 846	55 90	170 464	14	1 28 384	108 406	7 89	198 1 155
7:00 a.m. ta 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. ta 8:59 a.m. All ather times	373 185 303	830 444 809	106 5 9 205	505 310 634	14 49 265	349 256 411	502 331 435	300 134 84	1 560 815 853
Warked in MSA af residence	967 591	2 245 1 441	381 265	1 441	175 149	1 084 699	1 134 769	431 104	2 710 520
Leaminster cityLunenburg tawn	355 21	626 108	66 33	296 41	26	334 17	254 52	322	2 030 87
Westminster tawnAshburnham townAshby town	Ξ.	53 5 12	11	8 -	=	13 10 11	40 8 11	5 - -	64 9 -
Worked outside MSA af residence Worcester city Area 08	348 25 19	951 47 61	134 5 12	678 61 136	167 14 -	458 58 20	683 43 59	217 23 11	1 938 230 301
Remainder of Warcester, MA MSA Boston city	5	12	-	8 -	21	11 55	10 29	5 5	30 45
Area 11 Area 12 Area 13	43 28 104	57 83 184	19 40	16 73 130	14	32 21 106	10 63 123	5 34 -	33 410 320
Area 14Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	22 34 23	265 51 8 9	10 10 12	115 35 38	7 41 21	57 16 49	141 75 54	48 18 12	283 93 89
Noshua, NH PMSA	6 6	22 51	- 14	12 3	15	10	13	29	26 19
Area 19Area 20	Ě	_	- - 7	18 21	-	6 - 17	6	_	7
Warked elsewhere	33	20	/	12	34	17	30	27	52

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Lear	ninster city, Worces	ter County—Con.			Remaind	der of Warcester Ca	unty
Area	Troct 7092.02	Tract 7093	Tract 7094	Tract 7095	Tract 7096	Tract 7097	Troct 7001	Tract 7081	Troct 7121
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	5 419 5 028	1 118 1 015	4 934 4 313	6 564 6 062	1 476 1 371	8 410 7 902	5 433 5 210	6 191 5 965	9 117 8 692
Foreign born LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	391	103	621	502	105	508	223	5 965 226	425
Linguistically isolated households Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households	65 4 967 127	75 1 029 199 352	183 4 529 459 1 441	64 6 186 166 763	8 1 361 43 302	143 7 790 287	9 4 991 9	30 5 773 .55	47 8 508 117
Speak a language other than English Do not speak English "very well" Speak Spanish Da not speak English "very well"	845 285 403 149	255 309 225	605 532 287	289 164 108	95 119 73 43	1 123 502 527 272	302 109 33 24	419 109 42 6	555 187 133 60
Linguistically isolated Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	60 119 52 16	182 11 11 11	281 117 70 72	91 57 43 30	43 - - -	189 69 39 -	9 9 - -	18 	60 55 14 14 8
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimory school	1 177 96 57	204 7	1 070 108 100	1 599 132	290	1 813	1 492 227	1 791 85	2 222 190 132
Preprimory school	688 592 393	169 165 28 23	747 685 215	59 937 806 530 353	16 145 137 129	49 1 113 900 602	128 989 900 276	59 1 209 1 194 497	132 1 604 1 460 428 307
Public college EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	265 3 625 334	736 193	3 092	4 524	98 967	416 5 867	226 3 461	376 4 030	6 066
Less than 9th grode	514 1 052	128 178 111	543 745 1 053 434	245 446 1 542 822	88 195 346 166	641 778 1 791 929	234 350 910 709	202 387 1 269 743	329 618 2 143 1 043
Some college, no degree	280 572 169 76.6	43 64 19 56.4	101 171 45 58.3	436 637 396 84.7	33 109 30 70.7	493 760 475 75.8	362 542 354	451 654 324	386 1 026 521
Percent bachelor's degree or higher FERTILITY Children ever barn per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	20.4	11.3	7.0	22.8 77	14.4	21.0	83.1 25.9	85.4 24.3	84.4 25.5 93
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever barn per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	833 1 725	1 508 2 205	1 446 2 084	992 1 671	929 1 323	976 1 903	1 425 1 886	1 236 1 697	1 190 2 024
Persons 5 years and over Same house Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA	4 967 2 023 2 763 1 027	1 029 219 702 372	4 529 2 675 1 648 1 029	6 186 3 658 2 340 1 070	1 361 733 574 252	7 790 4 464 3 090 1 821	4 991 2 797 2 156 390	5 773 3 534 2 224 458	8 508 5 815 2 568 690
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSAAbrood	68 1 519 149 181	14 276 40 108	35 532 52 206	219 973 78 188	11 259 52 54	123 924 222 236	621 803 342 38	733 701 332 15	566 1 129 183 125
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	5 419 2 949	1 118 32	4 934 1 053	6 564 4 242	1 476 446	8 410 4 089	_	699 330	2 224 1 513
Rural population	Ξ	=	=	- -	Ξ	=	5 433 2 442 —	5 492 2 014 77	6 893 3 012 29
Workers 16 years and over Car, truck, or van Drave alone	3 036 2 865 2 502	526 440 309	2 078 1 886 1 550	3 671 3 470 3 055	752 697 607	4 064 3 784 3 319	2 700 2 470 2 192	3 110 2 942 2 714	4 855 4 576 4 066
Carpooled — Public transportation (including taxicob) — Bus ar trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car — Subway ar elevated, roilroad, or ferryboat — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	363 17 - 8	131 19 19	336 50 16 —	415 45 21 -	90 - - -	465 44 25 10	278 58 7 29	228 8 8 -	510 30 - 30
Walked Other means Warked at home Persons per car, truck, ar van	74 27 53 1.07	41 7 19 1.20	74 34 34 1.11	85 26 45 1.07	55 - - 1.07	115 39 82 1.07	81 26 65	49 17 94	30 85 18 146
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work: 5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	23.1 266 732	19.9 49 121	19.3 169	20.8 190	19.6 32	18.9 250	1.06 26.8 218	1.04 24.0 194	1.06 23.8 390
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. All ather times	888 538 559	139 44 154	522 484 389 480	787 1 135 614 900	149 255 181 135	858 1 135 742 997	. 503 865 435 614	703 889 610 620	1 161 1 522 666 970
Worked in MSA of residence Fitchburg city Leominster city Lunenburg town	1 371 230 1 096 17	281 33 239	1 317 139 1 070 19	2 192 659 1 373 70	438 96 342	2 558 711 1 720	1 524 630 219	1 752 676 385	2 757 1 165 744 797
Westminster town	14 14 - 1 665	9 - - 245	37 11 41 761	90 - - 1 479	-	68 49 10	78 123 474	26 596 50 19	51 - -
Worcester city Area 08 Remainder of Worcester, MA MSA Boston city	136 192 28 41	15 36	106 135 —	142 172 18	314 20 52 —	1 506 145 127 10	1 176 42 59 . 41	1 358 144 99 57	2 098 94 190 27
Area 11Area 12Area 13Area 14	7 349 240	37 98	48 39 73 119	37 38 175 263	31 67	54 25 209 233	17 22 96 91	71 42 150 58	135 99 190
Area 14	320 142 90 8	31 7	160 44 28	264 86 121 21	79 12 8	218 135 80	149 14 89	118 81 47	454 330 212 154
Gordner city	28 14 - 70	15 - - 6	9 - -	49 9 -	40 - -	43 50 24	32 292 79 5	298 90	22 64 20 11
	/0			84	5	153	148	103	96

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, s	ee lexi. For defining	ons or terms or				Middlesex				
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fitchburg-		Wo	rcester County (pt	.)	County		Fitchburg city, W	orcester County	
	Leominster, MA MSA	Middlesex County	Total	Fitchburg city	Leominster city	Troct 3001	Troct 7101	Tract 7102	Troct 7103	Troct 7104
I LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In lobor force Percent of persons 16 years and aver Critian lobor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian lobor force Institutionalized persons Errolled in school Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not	80 230 54 379 67.8 53 795 49 649 4 146 7.7 25 851 923 3 741	1 967 1 497 76.1 1 497 1 425 72 4.8 470	78 263 52 882 67.6 52 298 48 224 4 074 7.8 25 381 923 3 680	32 328 20 006 61.9 19 787 17 948 1 839 9.3 12 322 614 2 085	30 167 21 376 70.9 21 053 19 533 1 520 7.2 8 791 284 964	1 967 1 497 76.1 1 497 1 425 72 4.8 470 - 61	3 081 2 041 66.2 2 012 1 809 203 10.1 1 040 100	4 741 3 038 64.1 3 018 2 715 303 10.0 1 703 91 212	2 161 1 472 68.1 1 459 1 330 129 8.8 689 —	1 830 1 194 65.2 1 194 1 068 126 10.6 636 - 30
enrolled in school Famales 16 years and over In labor force Percent of females 16 years and over Civilian labor force Emplayed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force With own children under 6 years In labor force With own children 6 to 17 years only In labor force	11 433 41 935 24 855 59.3 24 780 23 010 1 770 7.1 6 738 4 050 6 467 5 186	227 997 717 71.9 717 695 22 3.1 174 128 203 195	11 206 40 938 24 138 59.0 24 063 22 315 1 748 7.3 6 564 3 922 6 264 4 991	5 299 17 249 9 160 53.1 9 141 8 346 795 8.7 2 773 1 463 2 290 1 788	4 073 15 678 9 779 62.4 9 730 9 058 672 6.9 2 502 1 664 2 266 1 826	227 997 717 71.9 717 695 22 3.1 174 128 203 195	444 1 544 862 55.8 862 774 88 10.2 273 164 201 173	758 2 495 1 384 55.5 1 384 1 287 97 7.0 280 162 429 319	325 1 089 623 57.2 623 595 28 4.5 212 108 209 158	379 939 537 57.2 537 485 52 9.7 89 64 166
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies All parents present in household in labor force	9 226 5 201	271 187	8 955 5 014	3 845 1 904	3 358 2 078	271 187	392 224	390 221	273 146	129 91
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies. All parents present in household in labor force	15 388 11 144 5 888 1 367 611 686 268 195 223	526 452 133 17 - 5 5	14 862 10 692 5 755 1 350 611 681 263 195 223	5 749 3 852 2 799 668 352 396 148 116	5 282 3 885 1 819 515 220 251 89 79 83	526 452 133 17 - 5 5	502 364 207 84 45 54 33 6	1 003 657 318 85 35 57 22 28 7	441 318 127 55 30 23 - 16 7	333 247 144 47 30 25 - 21
CCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including derical Private household occupations, including derical Protective service occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Mochine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Construction Manufocturing Transportation, communications, and other utilities Wholesale and repair services Professional and related services Professional and related services	49 649 6 302 7 289 1 960 5 285 8 188 88 1 043 5 238 349 5 757 4 828 1 695 1 627 2 760 14 129 2 473 11 062 2 339 1 686	1 425 173 256 42 1160 227 6 6 25 80 24 239 74 85 34 85 34 155 408 73 290 22 22 22 293	48 224 6 129 7 033 1 918 5 125 7 961 82 1 018 5 158 325 5 518 4 754 1 610 1 593 2 605 13 721 2 400 10 772 2 317 1 664 10 573	17 948 1 840 2 145 681 1 957 2 883 31 411 2 455 119 1 922 2 159 623 723 722 1 029 4 821 852 3 973 766 567 4 169	19 533 2 638 2 929 788 1 986 3 357 425 1 852 1 852 1 852 2 211 2 211 2 038 668 543 3 4476 1 061 713 3 970	1 425 173 256 42 160 227 6 6 25 80 24 239 74 85 34 408 73 290 22 22 22 293	1 809 127 160 88 156 274 6 41 270 31 311 239 52 54 151 452 81 442 30 50 372	2 715 379 420 71 352 370 - 53 360 10 262 298 64 76 112 721 134 537 151 70 640	1 330 161 191 23 94 210 - 50 169 13 190 133 57 39 101 385 102 201 43 60 311	1 048 97 78 26 125 211 - 29 177 5 121 87 73 39 68 236 77 284 71
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and salary workers Government warkers Local government workers Self-employed warkers	49 649 40 079 6 720 3 528 2 739	1 425 1 068 207 121 144	48 224 39 011 6 513 3 407 2 595	17 948 14 483 2 642 1 200 792	19 533 16 197 2 269 1 231 1 044	1 425 1 068 207 121 144	1 809 1 455 266 111 81	2 715 2 157 394 220 164	1 330 1 016 249 162 59	1 068 918 89 58 61
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	58 217 44 271 32 319 4 733 2 380 8 131	1 627 1 219 956 77 96 274	56 590 43 052 31 363 4 656 2 284 7 857	21 836 16 234 11 263 1 643 1 002 3 085	22 559 17 750 13 346 1 885 838 2 938	1 627 1 219 956 77 96 274	2 191 1 680 1 228 194 125 280	3 162 2 275 1 688 201 92 468	1 521 1 226 886 137 69 165	1 213 868 686 103 30 188
OVSABILITY Civilion noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-care limitation With o mobility limitation In lobor force With a self-care limitation With a self-care limitation With a work disability In labor force Prevented from working No work disability In labor force Civilion noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility imitation With a mobility imitation	65 746 2 665 1 195 287 1 987 4 935 2 272 2 343 60 811 50 180 12 977 2 546 1 813 1 637	1 719 68 11 	64 027 2 597 1 184 287 1 925 4 851 2 222 2 314 59 176 48 754 12 729 2 495 1 762 1 599	25 654 1 235 639 197 858 2 330 962 1 206 23 324 18 344 5 841 1 196 815 773	24 859 1 068 374 84 856 1 904 1 003 809 22 955 19 514 4 701 950 696 651	1 719 68 11 - 62 84 50 29 1 635 1 426 248 51 51	2 464 78 37 - 47 200 65 111 2 264 1 910 488 97 74 52	3 723 154 74 30 128 323 138 177 3 400 2 756 907 183 122 117	1 809 49 36 28 42 153 91 49 1 656 1 354 339 37 24 21	1 429 67 35 5 46 129 65 64 1 300 1 112 401 94 73 51
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	3 546 16 644 6 568 34 742 17 144 55 267	31 14 570 169 34 423 522 63 444	3 515 16 663 6 399 34 750 16 622 55 011	1 850 15 515 2 837 28 439 5 527 48 534	1 121 17 645 2 347 38 866 7 002 55 365	31 14 570 169 34 423 522 63 444	134 21 336 267 25 900 597 43 295	290 14 954 477 30 690 911 52 409	125 16 437 185 34 653 454 50 532	131 15 043 152 27 953 377 49 247

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Fitchburg city	, Worcester County-	—Con.			Leaminster city, V	/orcester County
Area	Troct 7105	Troct 7106	Troct 7107	Troct 7108	Troct 7109	Troct 7110	Troct 7111	Troct 7091	Troct 7092.01
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In lobor force Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilion lobor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school	2 790 1 465 52.5 1 421 1 285 1 36 9.6 1 325	5 488 3 583 65.3 3 557 3 248 309 8.7 1 905 26 258	1 584 644 40.7 612 501 111 18.1 940 _	3 630 2 450 67.5 2 434 2 182 252 10.4 1 180 63 115	967 419 43.3 419 372 47 11.2 548 533	2 735 1 689 61.8 1 663 1 568 95 5.7 1 046 32 211	3 321 2 011 60.6 1 998 1 870 128 6.4 1 310 302 334	930 684 73.5 684 659 25 3.7 246 –	6 883 5 080 73.8 5 050 4 696 354 7.0 1 803 16 237
Noninstitutionolized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	498 1 564 663 42.4 651 579 72 11.1 444 182 275 157	849 2 908 1 589 54.6 1 589 1 418 171 10.8 562 283 409 326	636 930 224 24.1 217 183 34 15.7 110 44 36 30	582 1 891 1 159 61.3 1 159 1 048 111 9.6 396 220 188 164	665 335 50.4 335 303 32 9.6	382 1 411 811 57.5 811 753 58 7.2 252 153 185	446 1 813 973 53.7 973 921 52 5.3 155 83 192 192	76 453 279 61.6 279 267 12 4.3 61 34 95	820 3 570 2 347 65.7 2 339 2 193 146 6.2 687 448 546
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	543 147	811 403	119 45	627 351	:	322 171	239 105	104 50	934 554
Subfamilies	687 289 216 98 39 64 32 9	1 108 816 394 91 56 54 25 19	138 65 48 13 9 - - -	554 407 278 107 78 69 11 17	568 - - - - - - -	520 292 240 68 25 43 18 - 25	463 397 259 20 5 7 7 -	241 149 50 7 - - - - -	1 330 1 060 464 112 63 59 7 30 22
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, and monogeriol occupations Professional specialty accupations Technicians and related support accupations Soles occupations Administrative support accupations, including derical Private household accupations Protective service accupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repoir accupations Machine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material maving occupations Hondlers, equipment deoners, helpers, and loborers	1 285 141 103 56 115 1196 	3 248 275 333 172 210 598 7 90 370 9 373 456 153 202	501 28 66 40 44 89 - 13 47 - 47 76 30 21	2 182 194 319 100 243 341 62 337 8 190 246 37	372 13 37 - 139 76 - 9 84 - - 7	1 568 188 101 52 194 230 18 4 228 20 143 250 62 78	1 870 237 337 53 285 288 - 25 232 10 172 148 56 27	659 120 146 30 100 101 - 22 59 5 38 10 7 21	4 696 720 690 226 424 836 10 79 531 - 513 452 126 89
Construction Manufoctuning Tronsportotion, communications, and other utilities Wholesole and retail trade Finance, insurance, and reol estate Business and repair services Professional and related services	80 447 70 238 51 26 223	198 959 229 623 145 90 759	47 153 17 112 46 12 61	93 631 21 522 58 108 580	7 9 183 14 -	106 448 48 311 61 75 348	73 382 64 520 96 65 510	41 128 36 133 58 30 192	208 1 356 154 1 150 250 176 1 054
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and solary workers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers	1 285 1 028 193 109 64	3 248 2 744 416 227 88	501 412 70 13 10	2 182 1 759 262 120 152	372 260 112 7	1 568 1 290 236 52 42	1 870 1 444 355 121 71	659 480 84 64 88	4 696 3 905 522 333 262
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 to 39 weeks Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	1 582 1 172 843 75 97 164	3 756 2 982 2 220 338 193 397	714 552 347 60 37 90	2 634 2 051 1 389 190 122 370	902 419 7 7 66 269	1 835 1 348 901 160 88 - 265	2 326 1 661 1 068 178 83 429	733 570 437 44 19 76	5 339 4 135 3 258 316 204 780
OISABILITY Givilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	99 15 127 201 28 173 2 027 1 373 518 144 87	4 481 225 183 58 93 430 178 211 4 051 3 287 955 245 178 167	916 152 73 21 119 202 72 118 714 540 636 166 123 105	2 914 44 25 8 19 279 154 85 2 635 2 225 637 133 73 87	967 7 7 7 7 - 6 - 961 419	2 260 43 43 11 25 261 94 158 1 999 1 539 417 36 22 28	2 463 228 227 14 212 146 77 60 2 317 1 829 543 61 39 552	838 15 - - 15 11 6 - 827 662 92 22 19	5 931 260 57 16 229 356 215 113 5 575 4 771 906 176 125
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	9 575 316 22 479 452	285 13 907 608 22 801 950 45 805	113 11 242 95 21 638 145 46 103	138 17 756 356 30 332 622 48 372	:	187 11 258 224 25 887 403 43 997	122 37 544 157 56 365 616 60 524	18 35 145 111 76 468 217 103 466	252 16 195 586 33 702 1 738 55 393

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Data bosed on sample and subject to sampling variobility, s	ee lext. Fai definitions		mings of symbols, se						
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	T 7000 00			rer coonly—con.			Remaino	ler of Worcester Co	unty
LABOR FORCE STATUS	Tract 7092.02	Tract 7093	Tract 7094	Tract 7095	Tract 7096	Tract 7097	Tract 7001	Troct 7081	Troct 7121
Persons 16 years and over In labor force Percent af persons 16 years and over Givilian labor farce Employed Unemployed Percent af civilion labor farce Institutionolized persons Enrolled in school	4 323 3 309 76.5 3 243 3 037 206 6.4 1 014 103	877 603 68.8 566 508 58 10.2 274 	3 778 2 391 63.3 2 363 2 057 306 12.9 1 387	5 328 3 933 73.8 3 866 3 703 163 4.2 1 395 102 144	1 226 846 69.0 840 769 71 8.5 380 53	6 822 4 530 66.4 4 441 4 104 337 7.6 2 292 113 238	3 990 2 938 73.6 2 931 2 723 208 7.1 1 052 16	4 691 3 386 72.2 3 386 3 160 226 6.7 1 305 9	7 087 5 176 73.0 5 141 4 860 281 5.5 1 911
Noninstitutionolized persons 65 years and over, not enralled in school	417 2 153 1 508 70.0 1 508 1 391 117 7.8 422 285 285 282 206	84 365 187 51.2 187 164 23 12.3 70 45 55 28	599 2 012 1 044 51.9 1 044 903 141 13.5 344 148 315 248	534 2 714 1 776 65.4 1 757 1 697 60 3.4 326 212 448 344	163 689 437 63.4 437 403 34 7.8 122 109 80 55	1 380 3 722 2 201 59.1 2 179 2 040 139 6.4 470 383 445 384	383 2 000 1 297 64.9 1 297 1 195 102 7.9 460 269 388 292	575 2 379 1 505 63.3 1 505 1 429 76 5.0 339 204 525 425	876 3 632 2 397 66.0 2 390 2 287 103 4.3 490 322 795 660
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	494 340	92 62	477 169	433 259	130 103	694 541	535 295	492 284	725 453
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies. All parents present in household in labor force	699 534 249 73 37 20 6 -	158 88 45 28 21 21 	727 446 225 104 36 62 26 17	918 621 333 98 - 43 43 -	134 106 85 29 22 21 7 7	1 075 881 368 64 41 25 - 9	1 018 717 322 54 13 7 7	1 201 909 319 40 11 9	1 612 1 329 496 73 15 18 10 -
Executive, administrative, and rougeriol occupations Executive, administrative, and monogeriol occupations Professional specially occupations Technicians and related support occupations Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private househald occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations Service occupations Forestry, and fishing occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Tronspartation and moterial moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 037 368 470 182 266 494 - 71 287 32 336 335 141 55	508 14 95 - 34 77 - 7 40 10 54 122 42 13	2 057 175 107 59 154 369 	3 703 613 586 132 393 638 10 90 320 406 283 112	769 86 110 12 67 147 - 16 81 - 112 110 17	4 104 542 725 147 548 695 7 89 422 5 326 351 141	2 723 386 494 122 270 442 - 77 189 34 428 135 73	3 160 485 624 118 361 465 - 29 240 29 405 209 95	4 860 780 841 209 551 814 24 76 422 72 552 213 151
Construction	127 1 002 145 673 191 89 532	8 256 28 97 27 14 52	183 858 50 450 115 59 214	180 1 194 175 772 172 137 773	41 251 40 116 38 45	160 1 020 235 1 085 210 163 959	124 766 96 508 210 74 706	190 824 237 726 91 130 706	314 1 245 3352 1 089 189 180 1 022
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and salary warkers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed warkers	3 037 2 572 281 101 184	508 443 45 6 20	2 057 1 736 205 100 116	3 703 2 987 542 271 165	769 677 79 37 13	4 104 3 397 511 319 196	2 723 2 030 508 334 159	3 160 2 554 359 209 247	4 860 3 747 735 433 353
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually warked 35 ar more haurs per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 to 39 weeks Usually warked 1 to 34 haurs per week, 40 to 52 weeks	3 512 2 859 2 220 284 100 393	567 528 386 86 27 7	2 581 2 134 1 414 287 125 279	4 172 3 186 2 551 341 73 623	909 728 503 103 36 89	4 746 3 610 2 577 424 254 691	3 090 2 328 1 685 330 97 396	3 601 2 656 1 975 353 107 588	5 504 4 084 3 094 445 240 850
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 768 75 30 8 61 261 151 98 3 507 3 020 489 64 44 28	750 61 45 7 30 114 26 88 636 534 90 24	3 055 201 72 15 177 236 62 160 2 819 2 205 695 216 142 162	4 493 220 55 21 189 363 225 129 4 130 3 527 666 103 63 70	967 22 11 - 22 74 33 37 893 770 200 46 39 33	5 057 214 104 17 133 489 285 184 4 568 4 025 1 563 299 254 204	3 516 60 48 - 40 174 86 57 3 342 2 777 451 105 88 43	4 016 83 35 	5 982 151 86 105 283 102 161 5 699 4 863 1 070 127 82 88
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	106 10 839 265 31 712 1 129 52 374	46 6 397 87 19 548 89 49 430	236 12 026 411 22 703 702 43 337	110 21 854 363 60 825 1 353 59 740	34 23 491 58 21 553 305 44 314	319 23 769 466 43 381 1 469 54 897	98 16 556 345 43 722 1 066 55 191	196 19 630 337 41 512 1 230 59 527	250 18 463 533 40 138 1 797 70 352

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, s Census Tract or Block Numbering			1	rcester County (p	t.)	Middlesex County		Fitchburg city, W	orcester County	
Area	Fitchburg— Leominster, MA MSA	Middlesex County	Total	Fitchburg city	Leaminster city	Troct 3001	Troct 7101	Troct 7102	Troct 7103	Troct 7104
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less thon \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$7,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$76,000 co more Medion (dollors) Mean (dollors) Mean (dollors) Mean (dollors) Medion income (dollors) Moles 15 years and over, with income Medion income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors)	38 239 1 280 4 352 2 740 5 561 5 706 7 903 7 453 2 021 1 223 34 008 39 143 27 258 40 554 36 943 23 011 55.1 31 254 37 284 10 526 32.1 21 006	885 13 45 43 91 112 190 289 81 21 46 250 50 686 62 49 310 964 26 000 58.2 32 153 32 153 32 153 32 153 14 045 42.3 21 098 16 611	37 354 1 267 4 307 2 697 5 470 7 713 7 164 1 940 1 202 23 726 38 870 26 536 40 368 35 979 2 894 55.0 31 214 36 351 10 459 31.8 21 004	15 268 717 2 507 1 312 2 477 2 498 2 780 2 177 518 282 27 101 31 859 10 214 33 357 14 370 19 506 48.6 29 011 15 335 8 760 27.9 19 444	14 819 433 1 318 990 2 252 2 170 3 343 2 985 542 35 974 40 882 10 470 44 927 14 095 24 539 58.9 31 206 13 939 11 868 36.11 12 335 15 960	885 13 45 43 91 112 190 289 81 21 46 250 50 686 62 49 310 964 26 000 58.2 32 153 32 153 31 4 045 42.3 21 098 16 611	1 456 58 123 160 228 271 343 231 16 16 30 699 31 897 36 029 1 479 20 547 53.5 26 425 1 329 10 329 32.3 16 661 12 235	2 182 104 283 123 349 330 403 395 129 6 32 057 36 635 1 678 37 273 2 126 21 483 49.2 32 083 2 216 9 566 28.9 21 558 13 525	1 004 17 85 70 177 153 253 166 69 14 35 000 37 797 764 40 357 1 042 22 083 56.7 30 067 921 10 778 32.0 18 946 13 455	880 28 101 76 154 195 144 156 16 10 27 990 32 577 660 33 400 892 18 859 44.1 28 922 857 9 902 34.2 18 699 12 803
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollors) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollors) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income With retirement income Mean retirement income (dollors)	38 239 30 245 41 504 10 906 7 569 3 145 4 745 6 227 7 051	885 794 50 932 217 8 124 34 1 817 97 6 472	37 354 29 451 41 250 10 689 7 558 3 111 4 777 6 130 7 060	15 268 11 086 34 789 5 010 7 401 1 895 5 142 2 734 6 318	14 819 12 106 42 629 3 881 7 510 959 4 431 2 343 7 420	885 794 50 932 217 8 124 34 1 817 97 6 472	1 456 1 157 33 295 398 7 200 109 3 167 269 6 300	2 182 1 612 38 729 820 7 965 208 4 980 492 7 940	1 004 797 40 399 303 8 330 59 3 532 208 4 624	880 643 35 912 315 7 713 58 3 737 181 6 336
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Femilies (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) No own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Female bousehalder, no husband present (dallars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) No own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	45 297 43 399 47 092 49 467 50 785 48 307 25 147 16 542 37 873	54 553 49 514 60 605 58 357 53 195 64 496 30 968 26 433 35 788	45 045 43 212 46 768 49 206 50 703 47 901 25 054 16 406 37 914	36 972 33 159 40 583 42 002 42 179 41 860 21 143 12 657 34 932	47 628 46 015 49 045 51 483 52 488 50 644 28 324 19 729 39 863	54 553 49 514 60 605 58 357 53 195 64 496 30 968 26 433 35 788	35 693 33 458 37 831 38 983 39 166 38 788 22 078 14 074 28 678	39 762 37 221 41 667 43 861 47 202 41 658 25 530 12 868 44 107	41 108 43 351 38 866 42 173 45 517 38 279 34 367 8 709 43 664	37 554 43 324 34 058 39 472 47 729 34 547 24 165 18 473 27 601
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 18 years. Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 5 years. Famale householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years. With reloted children under 18 years.	27 258 21 595 13 820 6 170 21 876 18 083 10 505 4 896 4 182 2 569 2 717 1 015	722 614 399 149 624 539 138 66 49 39	26 536 20 981 13 421 6 021 21 252 17 534 10 166 4 758 4 116 2 520 2 678 1 010	10 214 7 464 5 229 2 515 7 517 5 866 3 469 1 712 2 197 1 207 1 497 684	10 470 8 532 5 089 2 322 8 528 7 188 3 994 1 944 1 443 954 864 272	722 614 399 149 624 549 339 138 66 49 39	998 773 493 227 731 599 378 168 208 126 94	1 678 1 225 775 272 1 281 990 530 207 338 188 231 51	764 562 392 176 645 484 347 150 94 53 35	660 485 273 82 538 385 208 69 85 63 49
Urreleted individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Nonfomily householder	15 075 10 981 4 546 100 170 24 999 24 869 17 044 12 977 5 217	266 163 69 2 699 797 797 589 248 86	14 809 10 818 4 477 97 471 24 202 24 072 16 455 12 729 5 131	7 079 5 054 2 328 39 007 9 824 9 745 6 460 5 841 2 495	5 792 4 349 1 596 37 783 8 753 8 723 5 856 4 701 1 875	266 163 69 2 699 797 797 589 248 86	707 458 157 3 771 911 894 584 488 205	704 504 247 5 942 1 452 1 452 1 096 907 351	332 240 101 2 825 728 724 486 339 144	278 220 115 2 262 497 497 497 497 115
Families	2 013 7.4 711 1 596 903 669 300 377 207 1 255 394 1 149 650 2 774 1 697 919 9 170 9 .2 3 321 3 233 2 051 1 370 731	11 1.5 5 - - - 11 5 - - - 12 43 20 12 68 2.5 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2 002 7.5 706 1 596 903 669 300 377 207 1 244 650 2 731 1 677 907 9 102 9 3 3 321 3 233 2 051 1 347 725	1 190 11.7 395 1 020 626 340 176 218 140 806 211 777 467 1 570 972 450 5 461 14.0 2 136 2 094 1 241 589 370	609 5.8 230 429 215 210 93 88 34 361 128 303 154 918 587 384 2 713 825 800 551 612 289	11 1.5 5 - - 11 5 - - 20 12 68 2.5 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	80 8.0 41 69 46 32 21 21 21 48 20 48 25 118 64 24 337 9.5 119 119	208 12.4 64 172 65 59 27 46 25 137 37 126 40 161 100 48 835 14.1 374 305 59 50	35 4.6 6 23 11 24 6 12 - 11 - 11 60 21 10 168 5.9 45 41 16 24	25 3.8 4 4 4 25 4 4 4 - - - 75 60 54 155 6.9 17 17 17
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level 32 FITCHRIDG I FORMINISTED	3 005 12 991 23 213	6 141 324	2 999 12 850 22 889	1 922 7 673 12 937	765 3 767 7 338	6 141 324	156 505 1 066	298 1 025 1 379	64 240 551	37 33 203 557

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, se	let lexit. For commission	or rema dia mean		, Worcester County-	-Con.			Leominster city, V	Vorcester County
Area	Troct 7105	Troct 7106	Tract 7107	Troct 7108	Tract 7109	Tract 7110	Tract 7111	Tract 7091	Tract 7092.01
INCOME IN 1989	1 513 156 390 165 182 230 251 118 16 5 17 744 23 213 1 093 20 094 1 097 20 737 53.7 29 020 1 308 7 135 19.4 18 679	2 752 89 416 265 449 547 512 369 87 18 26 729 30 150 1 843 29 216 2 508 20 174 53.1 27 033 2 554 10 008 34.8 18 470	1 133 78 518 122 201 105 34 48 15 12 9 466 16 612 353 19 426 607 12 311 34.1 26 544 879 7 074 15.9 20 556	1 928 110 342 200 332 240 313 290 36 65 24 485 31 715 1 116 33 690 1 652 18 981 51.0 27 300 1 698 9 346 32.2 19 360		1 237 77 159 86 245 255 235 160 15 26 399 29 754 814 28 173 1 237 15 490 41.5 23 639 1 291 9 358 30.1 18 321	1 183 90 90 45 150 172 292 244 119 71 41 776 49 504 895 46 059 1 437 2 675 47.3 33 964 1 667 8 885 23.3 23 059	411 	3 274 33 239 228 453 441 798 767 193 122 39 167 42 561 2 576 43 167 3 238 26 707 63.6 32 126 3 199 11 631 37.3 20 614
Per copito income (dollors) INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollors) With Sociol Security income Mean Sociol Security income (dollors) With public ossistonce income Mean public ossistonce income (dollors) With refirement income Mean retirement income (dollors)	9 098 1 513 945 27 787 443 7 195 340 4 533 227 8 217	2 752 2 087 32 307 794 6 900 332 7 001 457 5 894	10 359 1 133 462 24 422 642 6 338 246 5 339 207 4 451	13 018 1 928 1 495 32 745 536 7 339 269 4 375 212 5 638	3 794 - - - - - - - - -	10 610 1 237 936 30 732 369 6 771 221 6 282 191 5 043	15 670 1 183 952 49 103 390 9 131 53 3 665 290 6 641	26 270 411 375 79 326 73 7 449 3 700 52 10 140	3 274 2 805 43 487 764 7 769 253 5 021 444 5 927
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 8Y FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) Wifth own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors) Famole householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors)	10 916 9 484	33 283 28 679 38 604 38 590 37 518 39 462 18 666 13 578 34 073	28 359 23 709 32 171 32 934 32 851 32 978 19 480 12 847 29 574	38 832 33 871 44 558 46 929 45 663 48 118 21 179 13 951 33 292	-	31 492 27 166 35 590 37 567 38 033 37 197 19 994 11 939 31 709	56 662 52 322 59 042 58 314 53 897 60 984 41 322 22 683 46 132	91 251 73 811 106 784 92 868 74 074 110 544 64 673	46 624 44 208 48 825 51 312 50 839 51 708 22 645 17 871 29 235
All Income Levels In 1989 Formilles Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 19 years With reloted children under 19 years With reloted children under 19 years	707 367 707 536 383 235 315 114 286	1 843 1 379 1 018 549 1 344 1 082 616 346 431 255 341 195	353 228 163 85 226 163 82 40 116 54 70	1 116 909 649 399 729 647 380 263 289 175 200 105		814 521 419 249 517 344 239 136 243 130 157 90	895 703 340 109 799 636 306 98 78 49 34	346 310 172 57 326 296 158 48 15	2 576 2 105 1 280 542 2 109 1 803 1 013 497 388 230 225 45
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Nonfornily householder 65 years ond over	512 420 245 3 918 1 238 1 230 791 518	1 318 909 393 7 192 1 944 1 922 1 194 955 431	848 780 496 1 846 262 262 167 636 356	1 170 812 350 4 638 1 202 1 189 665 637 286	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	854 423 94 3 483 888 873 597 417 194	356 288 130 3 130 702 702 503 543 183	71 65 31 1 252 345 345 248 92 44	919 698 226 8 933 2 289 2 280 1 549 906 327
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level	27.3 98 263 119 79 45 44 15 208 53 208 93 136 103 84 1 121 28.6 533 530 351 105	236 12.8 102 212 164 47 40 32 22 183 62 174 142 223 131 53 1 048 461 211 81	53 15.0 53 42 12 - 12 6 41 5 41 36 176 166 69 325 17.6 73 73 73 28	140 12.5 69 131 112 33 27 33 39 99 34 90 71 323 179 71 809 17.4 297 284 117 71 60		108 13.3 6 86 63 29 6 14 14 72 - 72 49 270 131 24 590 16.9 192 177 129 44 23	7 .8	-	134 5.2 39 114 37 17 9 17 - 117 30 97 37 79 36 28 565 6.3 258 249 208
Persons 75 years and over	431 - 1 403	284 1 648 2 750	118 715 1 167	389 1 071 1 621	=	144 794 1 466	5 69 387		44 783 1 505

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Lea	minster city, Worces	ter County—Con.			Remoine	der of Worcester Cou	unty
Area	Troct 7092.02	Troct 7093	Troct 7094	Troct 7095	Tract 7096	Troct 7097	Troct 7001	Troct 7081	Troct 7121
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999	2 141 63 126 86	519 33 116 65	1 999 113 335 164	2 471 61 75 125	558 16 40 25	3 446 114 374 281	1 863 52 100 100	2 182 27 125 115	3 222 38 257
\$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999	283 320 571 560 114 18	128 58 57 49 13	411 376 344 235 7 14	272 301 662 666 166 143	120 92 186 72 -	543 553 698 542 211 130	195 223 495 558	214 279 441 688 215	38 257 180 332 424 654 756 347 234 43 199 53 370 2 580 49 625
Medion (dollors) Mean (dollors) Families Medion income (dollors) Moles 15 years and over, with income	38 738 41 210 1 500 44 302 2 100	19 051 23 890 222 24 792 447	24 430 27 402 1 349 29 521 1 696	43 856 50 749 1 826 49 334 2 590	34 054 33 884 397 39 926 528	31 568 38 805 2 254 40 487 3 019	74 66 42 442 45 329 1 509 45 359	78 46 292 47 330 1 763 51 986 2 282	
Medion income (dollors) Percent yeor-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors) Femoles 15 yeors and over, with income Medion income (dollors) Percent yeor-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors) Per copito income (dollors)	26 053 67.3 31 829 1 951 14 180 41.4 22 283 16 388	19 922 60.2 24 740 310 8 750 37.7 17 228	19 764 49.7 25 474 1 728 8 935 33.0 19 354	26 616 61.5 33 264 2 429 15 349 39.4 23 780 19 268	20 814 54.4 26 354 622 12 750 34.7 20 053	24 102 50.6 30 773 3 350 11 421 31.3 21 649 16 011	28 170 60.7 33 856 1 705 10 411 29.9 21 781	30 568 57.8 36 793 2 114 12 168 31.0 24 833	3 295 28 224 60.6 35 865 3 258 13 518 33.6 23 568
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollors)	2 141 1 887 42 323	519 377 28 521	1 999 1 523 30 236	2 471 2 151 49 793	558 455 35 847	3 446 2 533 41 158	15 595 1 863 1 647 45 201	16 798 2 182 1 876 47 558	19 166 3 222 2 736 54 622
With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public ossistance income Mean public ossistance income (dollars) With retirement income Mean retirement income (dollars)	435 6 409 126 4 528 255 7 410	95 4 613 84 4 250 62 5 569	550 7 126 226 4 678 236 4 279	580 7 967 73 2 436 465 11 007	151 7 519 46 3 346 111 6 423	1 233 7 919 148 4 464 718 7 174	418 7 407 62 4 500 270 6 854	581 8 432 76 2 324 292 9 057	54 622 799 8 217 119 3 466 491 8 397
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors)	45 789 45 735 45 837 48 681 49 251 48 176	28 803 23 089 37 670 35 290 34 484 36 096	31 573 28 851 34 483 35 636 36 182 35 123	57 673 64 699 52 035 61 990 70 937 54 614	39 206 38 007 40 410 42 898 41 844 44 011	48 111 45 334 50 145 48 733 50 073 47 789	50 060 51 822 47 593 52 062 54 194 48 975	51 648 52 757 50 610 53 131 54 681 51 633	59 082 59 537 58 650 60 054 65 499
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors)	22 768 21 574 25 209	15 479 10 315 59 000	17 048 12 880 24 467	33 371 30 132 36 306	21 110 16 016 26 408	50 792 28 623 71 495	21 637 19 766 24 043	51 633 38 142 26 546 46 160	55 186 34 647 26 146 54 612
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989									
Families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 5 years With reloted children under 5 years With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years	1 500 1 309 724 389 1 289 1 151 619 355 134 102 90 34	222 159 135 75 142 115 71 53 66 30 59	1 349 972 732 364 964 775 467 225 303 151 211 92	1 826 1 586 848 315 1 518 1 303 701 275 223 207 117 30	397 313 205 122 325 266 173 105 51 35 26	2 254 1 778 993 458 1 855 1 479 792 386 263 190 127 34	1 509 1 323 904 436 1 349 1 200 812 414 96 68 64 22	1 763 1 452 883 305 1 587 1 313 790 281 159 122 86 24	2 580 2 210 1 316 443 2 271 1 967 1 101 407 221 169 167
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	899 641 141	455 297 50	907 650 247	834 645 175	184 161 57	1 523 1 192 669	503 354 125	562 419 136	873 642 292
Persons for whom poverty status is determined _ Persons under 18 years	5 419 1 201 1 201 749 489 170	1 106 255 250 167 90 31	4 905 1 223 1 223 818 695 321	6 448 1 369 1 369 1 005 666 249	1 423 270 270 155 200 55	8 297 1 801 1 785 1 165 1 563 678	5 397 1 579 1 558 1 116 451 142	6 182 1 693 1 693 1 275 666 235	9 102 2 353 2 353 1 748 1 070 384
Familles Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Married-couple familles Householder worked in 1989	81 5.4 18 38 10 44 13	48 21.6 6 42 8 12	195 14.5 73 134 90 51	47 2.6 34 38 23 22	14 3.5 6 6 6	90 4.0 54 57 41	64 4.2 36 58 32 37	67 3.8 31 41 24 36	72 2.8 14 48 6
With reloted children under 18 years	13 13 - 37 5 25 10	6 6 - 36 - 36	25 8 - 126 48 108	9 13 8 25 25 25	- - 6 6	31 31 26 14 14	9 31 19 27 27 27	8 18 8 31 23 23	46 14 22 6 19 -
Unrelated Individuals Nonfomily householder 65 years ond over	130 72 29	8 117 58 24	72 220 184 125	15 77 64 31	6 33 28 16	6 262 145	13 80 49	16 72 26	91 43
Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	332 6.1 51 51 41 93 37	260 23.5 76 76 70 37	774 15.8 267 267 164 178	235 3.6 77 77 37 52	61 4.3 3 3 - 35 7	131 486 5.9 93 77 31 158	24 332 6.2 175 154 123 38 9	18 274 4.4 77 77 41 48	31 322 3.5 108 108 95 60
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	156 400 812	59 399 532	242 1 076 1 836	93 302 648	7 14 68 202	103 157 736 1 707	9 124 433 745	60 364 667	38 128 613 1 202

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Worcester County (pt.)			rg city, Worcester County	
Area	Fitchburg-Leaminster, MA MSA	Total	Fitchburg city	Leominster city	Troct 7101	Troct 7102	Troct 7105
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	95 550	92 843	36 935 34 708	35 469	3 471	5 520	3 138
NotiveForeign born	90 139 5 411	87 579 5 264	34 708 2 227	33 236 2 233	3 240 231	5 232 288	2 745 393
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isoloted households	1 019	1 008	459	479	.,	5.	
Persons 5 years and over Speak o longuoge other thon English	88 571 11 020	86 083 10 806	34 289 4 897	32 804 4 745	14 3 211 345	51 5 213 816	106 2 856
Do not speak English "very well" In linguisticolly isolated households	3 992 2 164	3 933 2 141	1 754 933	1 813 1 067	107 20	284 123	671 341 237
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school	22 905 1 775	22 159 1 689	8 881 544	7 936	688	1 278	636
Public school	1 012 14 014	995 13 470	328 4 922	654 359 4 872	58 33 412	42 33 902	95 69 433 395
Public school CollegePublic college	12 124 7 116 5 589	11 614 7 000 5 490	4 055 3 415 2 987	4 131 2 410 1 612	317 218 181	737 334 273	395 108 81
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	62 660	60 948	23 622	23 925	2 327	3 817	2 015
Less thon 9th grode 9th to 12th grode, no diplomo High school groduote (includes equivolency)	6 215 8 871 21 108	6 158 8 725 20 431	3 015 4 042 8 435	2 395 3 363 7 702	241 327 980	458 682	403 392 703 224 88
Associote degree	10 137 4 831	9 803 4 673	3 321 1 622	4 004 1 893	352 145	1 282 508 273	224 88
Bochelor's degree Groduate or professional degree Percent high school groduate or higher	7 551 3 947 75.9	7 326 3 832 75.6	2 042 1 145 70.1	3 080 1 488 75.9	198 84 75.6	363 251 70.1	160 45
Percent bochelor's degree or higher	18.3	18.3	13.5	19.1	12.1	16.1	60.5 10.2
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	1 122	1 113	1 099	1 047	1 209	1 204	1 547
Persons 5 years and over	88 571 50 867 36 100	86 083 49 149 35 342	34 289 18 642 14 980	32 804 18 459	3 211 1 648	5 213 3 236	2 856 1 360
Different house in United States Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	17 059 3 425	16 820 3 299	8 277 844	13 578 7 029 580	1 532 891 122	1 868 1 172 121	1 360 1 356 929 52 281
Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA Abrood	13 138 2 478 1 604	12 764 2 459 1 592	4 887 972 667	5 319 650 767	380 139 31	504 71 109	281 94 140
JOURNEY TO WORK	46 474	45 069	16 332	18 158	1 637	2 531	1 256
Cor, truck, or von Drove olone Corpooled	43 043 37 528 5 515	41 748 36 394 5 354	14 809 12 487 2 322	17 025 15 009 2 016	1 513 1 296 217	2 421 2 122 299	1 126
Public tronsportationOther means	557 1 883	557 1 837	267 947	194 626	6 47	37 39	230 26 88
Worked of home Mean travel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	991 21.4 28 476	927 21.2 27 770	309 19.7 11 211	313 20.6 10 576	71 18.0 1 208	34 18.9 1 714	16 19.6 908
Centrol city Outside centrol city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	24 543 3 933 17 998	24 112 3 658 17 299	10 337 874 5 121	9 994 582 7 582	1 088 120 429	1 569 145 817	887 21 348
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	75 389	73 432	29 613	28 222	2 811	4 442	2 387
In lobor force Ernployed Unemployed	51 079 46 939 3 659	49 5 8 7 45 519 3 587	18 354 16 591 1 575	19 850 18 286 1 313	1 853 1 667 166	2 813 2 563 230	1 391 1 226
Percent of civilion labor force Females 16 years and over	7.2 39 671	7.3 38 A70	8.7 15 960	6.7 14 79 8	9.1 1 439	8.2 2 364	121 9.0 1 301
Employed Unemployed With own children under 6 years	21 947 1 560 6 050	21 252 1 538 5 876	7 781 683 2 344	8 599 590 2 269	742 75 243	1 230 54 260	529 63 323
In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only In lobor force	3 735 5 917 4 784	3 607 5 714 4 589	1 286 1 999 1 590	1 534 2 040 1 655	158 173 153	155 366 256	161 179 136
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force	5 198 1 159 417	5 065 1 142 417	2 344 546 244	1 599 429 134	165 66 27	273 71 35	131 68 9
Not high school groduote Employed	527 254	522 249	323 134	165 89	43 33	43 8	41 32
UnemployedNot in lobor force	147 126	147 126	102 87	45 31	10	28 7	9
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	54 810	53 193	20 123	21 009	1 965	2 971	1 474
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	41 561 30 661	40 347 29 710	14 913 10 487	16 463 12 529	1 514 1 104	2 120 1 600	1 098 821
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	61 238	59 529	23 118	23 050	2 217	3 442	1 843
With a mobility or self-core limitation With a mobility limitation	2 2 8 5 1 035	2 222 1 024	1 022 492	924 361	78 37	149 74	1 843 118 69 15
In lobor force With o self-core limitotion With o work disability	236 1 712 4 468	236 1 655 4 384	152 750 2 013	78 712 1 764	47 183	30 123 296	78 155
In lobor force Prevented from working No work disability	2 077 2 091 56 770	2 027 2 062 55 145	831 1 028 21 105	939 745 21 286	56 111 2 034	138 150 3 146	28 127 1 688
In lobor force 65 years	47 202 12 759	45 781 12 511	16 862 5 699	18 140 4 643	1 740 474	2 531	1 299
With a mobility limitation	2 520 1 795	2 469 1 744	1 178 797	942 696	97 74	889 165 104	500 144 87
With a self-core limitation	1 611	1 573	755	643 1	52	99	93

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Fitchburg city	y, Warcester County—Ca	n.		Leominster city, Word	ester County	
Area	Tract 7106	Troct 7108	Tract 7110	Troct 7092.01	Tract 7092.02	Tract 7094	Tract 7097
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	6 366 6 124	4 264 3 972	2 998 2 870	8 51 8 8 045	4 8 5 8 4 582	4 465 3 931	7 757 7 348 409
Foreign bomLANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO	242	292	128	473	276	534	409
SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households Persons 5 years and over	46 5 820	49 3 854	92 2 764	100 7 792	40 4 440	119 4 128	112 7 235
Speak a language other than English	891 307	567 177 86	370 209 213	1 131 430 264	544 175 72	1 119 388 264	824 361 177
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 272 45	820	754 79	2 109 199	1 010	944	1 596
Preprimory school Public school Elementary ar high school	30 876	54 38 541	41 404	85 1 303	90 51 557	108 100 630	91 42 991
Public school College Public callege	803 351 276	396 225 189	303 271 221	1 102 607 400	466 363 235	576 206 143	793 514 360
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years ond over	4 105	2 695	1 708	5 541	3 308	2 887	5 531
ess than 9th grade th to 12th grade, na diplomo ligh school groduote (includes equivalency)	430 691 1 495	239 478 1 057	248 313 617	511 767 1 732	318 419 1 013	466 692 1 012	605 741 1 707
ome college, no degreessociote degree ssociote degree duchelar's degree traduate or prafessionol degree	660 326 326	396 160 206	224 126 130	946 495 745	614 258	409 101	855 476 701
ercent high school groduote or higher	72.7	159 73.4	50 67.2	745 345 76.9	540 146 77.7	171 36 59.9	446
ercent bochelor's degree or higherETILITY	12.3	13.5	10.5	19.7	20.7	7.2	75.7 20.7
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 176	1 218	1 158	1 145	861	1 243	970
Persons 5 years and over	5 820 3 343	3 854 1 864	2 764 1 428	7 792 4 605	4 440 1 946	4 128 2 509	7 235 4 268
Hierent house in United States Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	2 334 1 432 173	1 860 1 029 57	1 312 776 43	3 051 1 617 110	2 365 865 68	1 479 919 35	7 235 4 268 2 867 1 710
Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSAbrood	531 198 143	632 142 130	416 77 24	1 240 84 136	1 283 149	473 52	123 841 193 100
OUDNEY TO WORK	2 959	1 874			129	140	
Workers 16 years and over ar, truck, or van Drave alane Carpooled	2 759 2 232	1 607 1 278	1 330 1 169 907	4 416 4 181 3 812	2 751 2 618 2 311	1 936 1 755 1 447	3 769 3 522 3 109
ther means	527 54 108	329 57 174	262 - 154	369 49 119	307 8 93	308 50 97	413 36
/arked at home lean travel time to wark (minutes) /orked in MSA/PMSA of residence	38 18.9 2 065	36 23.4	7 18.9	67 21.3	32 22.9	34 18.9	129 82 19.1
Centrol city Outside central city /arked autside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 906 159	1 253 1 204 49	905 854 51	2 556 2 402 154	1 249 1 210 39	1 218 1 120 98	2 398 2 281 117
ABOR FORCE STATUS	894	621	425	1 860	1 502	718	1 371
Persons 16 years and over	5 001 3 273 3 022	3 307 2 195 1 927	2 353 1 452 1 339	6 504 4 802 4 449	3 918 2 989	3 484 2 193	6 390 4 166 3 825
Unemployed	236 7.2 2 689	252 11.6 1 741	87 6.1	4 449 323 6.8	2 768 171 5.8	1 915 250 11.5	3 825 282 6.9
rerent at count motor tarce many many search and over	1 340 140	929 111	1 250 653 58	3 375 2 101 130	1 975 1 272 104	1 862 863 118	3 507 1 907
/ith awn children 6 to 17 years only	444 220 370	350 201 183	205 126 146	130 659 429 496	1 272 104 369 256	274 135	404 325
Persons 16 to 19 years	292 332	159 196	93	454 364	217 146 21 8	283 227 186	3 507 1 907 115 404 325 389 346 339 47 24
tot enralled in school Unemployed ar nat in labar force Not high school graduote	68 33 46 25	70 41 52	68 25 43	81 32 28	64 28 11	186 75 7 33	47 24 8
Emplayed Unemployed Nat in labar farce	25 11 10	11 17 24	18	7 15 6	. 5	26 7	
VORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in		.,	23	•	. 5	-	8
Isually worked 35 or more haurs per week 50 to 52 weeks	3 474 2 747 2 072	2 342 1 846	1 633 1 155	5 051 3 898	3 186 2 576	2 344 1 948	4 383 3 314
SABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	2 073	1 233	817	3 110	ĩ 999	1 302	2 415
With a mability ar self-care limitation With a mability limitation	4 029 158	2 591 36	1 907 23	5 565 153	3 391 75	2 779	4 676
With a self-care limitation	116 40 86	17 8 19	23	51 10	30 8	188 72 15	214 104 17
In labor farce Prevented fram warking	345 142 162	254 137 77	193 68	122 327 200	61 240 · 142	164 236 62	133 471 275 176
a work disability In labar force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	3 684 3 032	2 337 1 987	116 1 714 1 328	99 5 238 4 508	98 3 151 2 725	160 2 543	4 205
/ith a mobility or self-care limitation	931 245	637 133	394 36	893	477	2 017 677	3 707 1 548
With a mability limitation With a self-care limitation	178 167	73 87	22 28	176 125 117	64 44 28	208 142 154	1 548 299 254 204

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementory threshold are 400 persons. Dato based an sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Worcester County (pt.)		Fitchbur	g city, Worcester County	
Area	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	Tatol	Fitchburg city	Learninster city	Tract 7101	Tract 7102	Tract 7105
Decupation Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, odministrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicions and reloted support occupations Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Mochine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	46 939 6 089 6 991 1 888 5 055 7 930 81 1 984 4 907 314 5 460 4 192 1 559 1 489	45 519 5 916 6 735 1 846 4 895 7 703 755 959 4 827 290 5 221 4 118 1 479 1 455	16 591 1 750 2 016 642 1 827 2 816 31 391 2 241 106 1 788 1 793 553 637	18 286 2 531 2 768 765 1 886 3 166 20 3 386 1 756 61 2 063 1 777 617 490	1 667 127 151 88 149 274 6 41 237 31 253 214 48	2 563 373 413 71 346 354 - 48 339 5 245 237 56 76	1 226 141 103 56 107 196 - 35 163 13 113 186 39 74
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$49,999 \$75,000 to \$49,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more Median (dollars) Mean (dollars) Medion income (dollars) Per capito income (dollars)	36 123 1 130 4 063 2 582 5 139 5 348 7 491 7 214 1 961 1 195 34 601 39 679 25 514 41 407	35 248 1 117 4 023 2 539 5 048 5 241 7 301 6 925 1 880 1 174 34 306 39 397 24 802 41 218	14 093 595 2 268 1 218 2 262 2 778 2 615 2 099 488 27 855 32 508 9 231 35 270	13 948 405 1 273 926 2 053 2 054 3 113 2 842 756 526 36 158 41 116 9 779 42 509 16 248	1 353 51 115 141 238 248 313 215 16 30 280 31 974 908 36 638 12 687	2 033 90 254 123 313 291 385 395 116 632 936 37 416 1 538 39 412 14 171	1 314 108 283 136 175 222 251 118 16 5 20 812 25 469 894 31 086 10 829
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security incame Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollars)	36 123 28 471 42 154 10 624 7 603 2 626 4 620	35 248 27 687 41 894 10 407 7 593 2 592 4 657	14 093 10 210 35 555 4 794 7 435 1 514 4 985	13 948 11 278 43 119 3 824 7 556 821 4 452	1 353 1 061 33 491 391 7 246 79 2 964	2 033 1 494 39 534 796 8 045 148 4 822	1 314 878 29 162 416 7 237 229 4 216
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Femilies (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 386 45 242 49 931 51 754 27 075 17 762	46 137 45 096 49 667 51 701 26 975 17 613	38 614 35 746 42 515 43 215 23 670 13 580	48 211 46 952 51 941 53 565 29 093 20 171	36 424 34 621 38 787 38 785 23 760 16 081	41 052 40 427 44 018 48 809 28 936 14 613	29 699 27 098 33 876 33 290 14 036 11 758
All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Martied-couple families Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years. Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated in 1989 With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfamily householder	25 514 20 293 12 437 5 514 20 915 17 255 9 758 4 526 3 614 2 273 2 222 801 14 172 10 609	24 802 19 689 12 038 5 365 20 296 16 711 9 419 4 388 3 553 2 229 2 183 796	9 231 6 827 4 370 2 102 7 096 5 546 3 120 1 537 1 755 980 1 083 491 6 538 4 862	9 779 7 928 4 616 2 097 8 045 6 728 3 639 1 759 1 330 898 791 259	908 696 403 175 678 546 325 145 187 118 73 30 646 445	1 538 1 126 668 249 1 215 934 483 199 273 154 180 45	894 627 514 311 670 521 352 220 172 85 143 80 472 420
65 years and aver Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	4 469 93 086 22 379 22 276 15 354 12 759	4 400 90 397 21 582 21 479 14 765 12 511	2 261 34 882 8 116 8 055 5 416 5 699	1 586 35 136 7 987 7 966 5 336 4 643	150 3 360 752 735 475 474	229 5 429 1 222 1 222 915 889	233 3 134 832 827 549 500
Income In 1989 Below Paverty Level Families Percent belaw paverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals Nonfomily householder 65 years and over Persons Percent belaw poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	1 568 6.1 530 1 183 690 576 236 292 151 921 277 832 504 2 456 1 607 882 7 205 7.7 2 361 2 300 1 492 1 325	1 562 6.3 530 1 183 690 576 236 292 151 915 277 832 504 2 413 1 587 870 7 142 7,9 2 361 2 300	837 9.1 257 682 446 277 137 163 104 534 112 505 334 1 365 909 413 3 921 11.2 1 323 1 299 784 544	522 5.3 192 354 182 180 68 58 14 304 115 258 141 823 560 384 2 311 6.6 678 662 2449 612	59 6.5 33 48 33 32 21 21 21 27 12 27 12 27 12 27 12 27 12 35 57 17 278 8.3 8.4 8.4 39 43	158 10.3 46 122 59 49 27 36 25 97 19 86 34 138 100 39 572 10.5 217 217 217	157 17.6 70 122 72 64 36 29 9 93 34 93 63 103 72 576 18.4 221 221 155 93
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 320 10 590	2 314 10 454	1 377 5 820	625 3 254	140 376	210 753	181 782

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Fitchburg city	, Worcester County—Con	1.		Leominster city, Word	ester County	
Area	Troct 7106	Troct 7108	Troct 7110	Tract 7092.01	Tract 7092.02	Troct 7094	Troct 7097
DCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over xecutive, administrative, and managerial occupations rofessional specialty occupations certaincians and related suppart occupations ales occupations diministrative support occupations, including clerical rivote household occupations rotective service occupations ervice occupations, except protective and household orming, forestry, and fishing occupations recision production, croft, and repair occupations tochine operators, assemblers, and inspectors onalpers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers onalpers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 022 256 278 152 189 578 7 90 334 9 354 425 129	1 927 194 280 92 215 341 -47 281 8 150 193 32 94	1 339 151 101 52 189 219 18 4 199 12 143 158 51	4 449 688 667 218 387 786 10 79 522 - 475 412 116 89	2 768 340 445 167 246 464 - 655 259 32 316 267 118	1 915 175 98 59 154 356 51 112 19 408 302 64	3 825 520 674 147 534 645 - 56 383 530 315 141
Households	2 500 89 370 241 414 453 476 369 70 18 27 361 30 541 1 640 33 324 12 431	1 740 73 332 200 270 227 256 281 36 65 24 864 32 538 989 35 651 13 444	1 108 70 147 71 190 245 222 143 15 5 27 065 30 363 692 30 625 11 218	3 137 33 239 212 427 441 752 735 176 122 39 122 42 505 2 455 43 440 15 496	1 931 58 112 74 274 280 485 516 114 18 38 816 41 763 1 333 45 609 16 871	1 876 113 322 153 361 353 344 209 7 14 24 733 27 353 1 245 31 295 11 635	3 253 107 365 270 468 521 663 532 204 123 32 362 38 906 2 086 41 241 16 323
Meuseholds fith earnings Mean earnings (dollors) Mean Social Security income (dollors) The public assistance income (dollors) Mean public assistance income (dollors)	2 500 1 872 33 388 749 7 037 241 6 609	1 740 1 316 33 963 519 7 335 243 4 569	1 108 850 31 302 342 6 826 195 6 222	3 137 2 681 43 506 745 7 761 224 5 059	1 931 1 682 43 331 413 6 578 85 4 055	1 876 1 400 30 594 540 7 244 185 5 086	3 253 2 340 41 675 1 227 7 941 141 4 601
AEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) //fith own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 174 30 961 39 561 39 186 19 935 12 544	40 794 36 135 47 881 47 320 23 106 15 150	33 489 29 425 39 039 39 489 21 633 11 242	46 770 44 706 51 302 51 311 22 484 18 279	47 144 47 252 49 523 51 050 24 347 21 257	32 015 30 315 36 438 38 052 18 154 14 106	48 827 46 426 49 085 50 997 53 291 29 150
OVERTY STATUS IN 1989 Il Income Levels In 1989 Families Duscholder worked in 1989 Ith reloted children under 18 years Warried-couple formilies Duscholder worked in 1989 Tith reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Onformity householder S years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children 18 years Reloted children 5 to 17 years	1 640 1 244 823 414 1 272 1 021 552 294 317 186 227 112 1 225 860 393 6 315 1 520 1 498 952 931	989 790 540 328 672 598 327 233 243 129 168 73 1 086 751 350 4 184 1 040 1 027 620 637	692 457 340 209 467 333 208 120 195 94 109 66 749 416 94 2 972 718 718 484 394	2 455 2 013 1 210 522 2 023 1 717 959 477 353 224 209 45 894 682 226 8 479 2 172 2 172 2 172 1 461 893	1 333 1 175 611 345 1 175 1 046 521 311 107 92 75 34 823 598 141 4 858 1 039 1 039 1 039 621 477	1 245 888 628 292 902 722 405 184 279 138 187 79 848 631 237 4 459 1 061 1 061 1 061 1 061	2 086 1 610 857 374 1 736 1 360 690 311 236 163 109 34 1 486 1 167 669 7 650 1 580 1 564 1 042 1 548
Families Percent below poverty level Ouseholder worked in 1989 (ith reloted children under 18 years Ouseholder worked in 1989 (ith reloted children under 5 years With reloted children under 5 years Ouseholder worked in 1989 (ith reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Femole householder, no husband present Ouseholder worked in 1989 (ith reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years Ourseholder Ouseholder worked in 1989 (ith reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years Persons Persons Percent below poverty level Persons Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children son 18 years Reloted children son 18 years Reloted children son 1989 to poverty level:	149 9.1 45 133 97 27 20 20 10 116 25 107 87 203 118 53 676 10.7 270 263 129 73	113 11.4 42 104 85 23 17 23 23 82 17 73 54 303 159 71 706 16.9 251 238 117 71	81 11.7 6 6 6 6 43 21 6 6 6 6 6 6 0 37 221 131 24 449 15.1 127 127 96 44	118 4.8 39 98 37 17 9 17 101 30 81 37 70 36 28 461 5.4 217 217 176 59	59 4.4 13 28 10 39 8 8 - 20 10 104 72 29 253 5.2 34 34 24 93	171 13.7 60 110 77 51 25 8 - 102 35 84 59 220 184 125 704 15.8 221 221 132 178	70 3.4 34 37 21 36 11 11 6 6 6 249 138 131 408 5.3 64 48 24
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	204 1 155	318 968	104 653	35 679	126 312	212 912	137 658

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Worcester County (pt.)			
Area	Fitchburg-Leom- inster, MA MSA	Total	Fitchburg city	Leominster city	
PLACE OF BIRTH	2 203	2 100			
All persons	1 998	2 198 1 993	1 432 1 310	71 0 650	
Foreign bomLANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	205	205	122	63	
Linguistically isoloted households Persons 5 years and over	73 l 1 958	73 1 953	64 1 235	9	
Speak o language other than English	394 173 165	394 173 165	334 157 156	666 52 16	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				,	
Preprimory school	750 55 39	750 55 39	520 49	215	
Public school	421	39 421	33 315	99	
Public school	383 274	383 274	277 156	99 99 110	
CollegePublic college	206	206	135	71	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	1 127	1 122	602	477	
ess than 9th grade	114 147	114 142	77 86	37 38	
tigh school graduate (includes equivalency)	289	289	183	97	
ome college, no degree	299 113	299 113	126 62	165 43	
Rachelor's degree	90 75	90 75	41 27	49 48	
ercent high school groduate or higher	76.8	77.2	72.9	84.3	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.6	14.7	11.3	20.3	
Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 538	1 538	1 751	1 139	
Persons 5 years and over	1 958 556	1 953 551	1 235 285	668 243	
Offerent house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 234 483	1 234	858	369	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	-	483	439	44	
Different MSA/PMSANot in on MSA/PMSA	739 12	739 12	419	313 12	
OURNEY TO WORK	168	168	92	56	
Workers 16 years and over	847 746	842 741	424 360	400	
Or truck, or von	579	574	236	375 332	
Corpooledublic transportation	167 46	167 46	124 29	43 17	
Other means	48	48 7	28 7	8	
Aean travel time to work (minutes) Vorked in MSA/PMSA of residence	20.9 483	20.9	21.6	20.2	
Centrol city	452	478 447	305 286	155 155	
Outside central city	31 364	31 364	19 119	245	
ABOR FORCE STATUS		1 500	010	***	
Persons 16 years and over	1 527 1 037	1 522 1 032	910 497	569 509	
EmployedUnemployed	802 145	797 145	409 57	370 80	
Percent of civilion lobor force Females 16 years and over	15.3 664	15.4 664	12.2 436	17.8 206	
mployed	298	298	160	132	
nemployed	67 192	67 192	25 155	34 37	
In lobor force	77 113	77 113	47 84	30	
In lobor force	78	78	49	34 37 30 29 29	
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 89 54	1 89 54	143 45	9	
Unemployed or not in labor forceNot high school graduate	54 34	54 34	45 25	9 9 9	
EmployedUnemployed	14	14	5	9	
Not in lobor force	20	20	20	<u>_</u>	
VORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in		. 100	410	40.4	
sually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	1 143 900 574	1 138 895 569	486 260	494 389 309	
ISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 332	1 327	825	468	
With a mobility or self-core limitation With a mobility limitation	86 67	81 67	60 60	21 7	
In lobor force	5	5	5	_	
With o self-care limitotion	42 171	37 171	16 109	21 62	
In labor force Prevented from working	72 91	72 91	31 70	41 21	
o work disability	1 161	1 156	716	406	
In labor force	859	854	435	393	
/ith a mobility or self-core limitation	93	93	48	36	
With a mobility limitation	-	-	_	-	

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Worcester County (pt.)			
Area	Fitchburg-Leom- inster, MA MSA	Total	Fitchburg city	Leaminster city	
OCCUPATION					
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	802 102	797 102	409 56	370 46	
Prafessianol specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations	90 15	90 15	35 8	46 55 7	
Sales occupations	93	93	32	61 94	
administrative support occupations, including clerical	129	129 7	35	94 7	
ivate hausehold occupationsotective service occupations	33	33	15	18	
ervice occupations, except protective and household orming, forestry, and fishing occupations	106 12	106 12	94	6	
recision production, croft, and repair occupations [50	50	40	10	
lockine operators, assemblers, and inspectors consportation and material moving occupations andlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and lobarers	108 33 24	108 28 24	57 20 17	51 8 7	
ICOME IN 1989					
ss thon \$5,000	773 80	768 80	446 73	313 7	
,000 ta \$9,999	103 27	103	94 19	9	
5,000 to \$24,999	110	27 110	64	8 46	
5,000 to \$34,9995,000 to \$49,999	153 202	148 202	83 62	56	
ss mon \$5,000 ,000 to \$9,999 ,000 to \$14,999 .5,000 to \$34,999 .5,000 to \$34,999 .5,000 to \$49,999 .0,000 to \$74,999 .5,000 to \$99,999	56	56	64 83 62 33 6	140 23 24	
5,000 to \$99,999 00,000 or more	30 12	30 12	6 12	24	
dion (dollors)	29 125	29 167	20 500	36 955	
ean (dollars)	30 035 601	30 045 596	24 936 352	37 244 235	
dion income (dollars)	29 425	29 500	19 714	37 538	
copita income (dollars)	10 000	9 987	7 389	15 350	
COME TYPE IN 1989 Households	773	768	446	313	
th earningsMean earnings (dollors)	650 30 108	645 30 121	336 26 332	300 34 559	
th Sociol Security income Mean Sociol Security income (dollors)	137	137	92	36	
th public ossistonce income	8 123 203	8 123 203	8 931 183	5 828 20	
Alean public assistance income (dallars) AN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	5 595	5 595	6 001	1 885	
Families (dollars)	31 233	31 257	25 403	39 963	
h own children under 18 years (dollors) Married-couple families (dollars)	27 175 42 710	27 175 42 939	24 481 41 392	36 348	
1 OWN Children under 18 years (dollors)	40 388	40 388	41 194	45 662 38 451	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) h awn children under 18 years (dollars)	12 688 11 385	12 688 11 385	9 826	25 251	
VERTY STATUS IN 1989	11 303	11 363	9 962	26 741	
Income Levels In 1989					
rseholder worked in 1989	601 457	596 452	352	235	
h reloted children under 18 vegrs	409	409	237 320	215 89	
/ith reloted children under 5 years	169 317	169	136	33	
sehalder warked in 1989	264	312 259	1 72 128	131 131	
Vith related children under 5 years	204 91	204 91	147	57	
Female householder, no husband present	194	194	58 158	57 33 36	
seholder worked in 1989 h related children under 18 years	117 172	117 172	94 158	23	
Vith related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	78	78	78	14	
family hauseholder	369 172	369 172	221 94	128 78	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	34	34	24	78 10	
sons under 18 years	2 125 717	2 120 717	1 360 557	710	
Related children 5 to 17 years	699	699	539	153 153	
sans 65 years and aver	459 93	459 93	347 48	105 36	
ome In 1989 Below Poverty Level		~	40	30	
Percent below poverty level	145 24.1	145 24.3	145	-	
b related children under 18 years	74	74	41.2 74		
with reloted children under 5 years	138 77	138	138	-	
Married-couple families	12	77 12	77 12	_	
() reloted children linder 18 years	12 12	12 12	12	=	
Female householder to husband	12	12	12 12	-	
senoider worked in 1989	126 62	1 26 62	126	=	
fith related children under 5 years	126	126	62 126		
	65 142	65 142	65	=	
family householder	52	52	115 45	19 7	
rerions _	16 579	16	16	_	
ans under 18 years	27.2	579 27.3	552 40.6	19 2.7	
eluleu Children under 18 vears	294 276	294	294	Z./ -	
Related children 5 to 17 years	176	276 176	276 176	-	
o of income in 1989 to neverty level.	16	16	16	=	
ersons below 50 percent of poverty level	198	198	179	19	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level					

Table 24.	Social and Labor Force was amitted because there were no qualifying	American Indian, Esl	kimo, or Aleut Per	rsons: 1990	
Table 25.	Occupation, Income in 1990 was omitted because there were na qualifying	Status in 1989 of	American Indian, I	Eskimo, or Aleut I	Persons:

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Worcester County (pt.)			
Area	Fitchburg—Leom- inster, MA MSA	Total	Fitchburg city	Leaminster city	
LACE OF BIRTH All persons	1 764	1 759	968	661	
otive	688	688 1 071	390 578	210 458	
oreign bornANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
nguistically isolated households	139	139	97	34	
Persons 5 years and over	1 491 1 173	1 486 1 173	759 649	62 489	
peok o longuage other than English	614 349	614 349	366 212	240 129	
CHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years end over enrolled in school	603	603	314	219	
	50 36	50 36	31 25		
Public school	439 355	439 355	213 177	18 13	
Public school	114	114	70	2	
	105	105	70	1	
DUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	907	902	439	40	
ess thon 9th grodeth to 12th grode, no diplomo	195 129	195 129	134 65	5: 5:	
ah school groduote (includes equivolency)	237	232	165	5	
ome college, no degreessociote degree	100	100 35	37 6	5 1	
ochelor's degree	110 101	110 101	25 7	7	
roduote or professionol degreeercent high school groduote or higherercent	64.3	64.1	54.7	73.	
ertility	23.3	23.4	7.3	42.	
nildren ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 yeors	1 553	1 553	1 909	1 16	
Persons 5 years and over	1 491	1 486	759	62	
me house fferent house in United States	536 605	531 605	251 289	24° 24°	
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	233	233 12	99	11	
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA	301	301	150	11	
Not in on MSA/PMSA	59 350	59 350	40 219	13	
OURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	694	694	290	36	
or, truck, or von	660	660	286	33:	
Drove oloneCorpooled	517 143	517 143	217 69	25 7.	
blic tronsportation	-	-	-		
ther meons	28 6	28 6	4 -	2	
ean travel time to work (minutes)orked in MSA/PMSA of residence	21.5	21.5 433	23.5 191	19. 21	
Centrol city	416	416	186	20	
Outside centrol city	17 261	17 261	5 99	14	
ABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	1 126	1 121	585	45	
labor forceEmployed	772 721	772 721	360 314	36: 35:	
Percent of civilion lobor force	46 6.0	46 6.0	46 12.8		
Fomalos 16 years and over	662	657	309	29	
nployed	385	385 9	155 9	20	
ith own children under 6 yeors In lobor force	223	223	125	7	
fith own children 6 to 17 years only	115	115 163	65 61	4 8	
In lobor forcePersons 16 to 19 years	130 122	130 122	44 7 4	8 6 3	
ot enrolled in school	15	15	15	•	
Unemployed or not in labor force Not high school graduate	15 15	15 15	15 15		
EmployedUnemployed	3	_	_		
Not in labor force	12	3 12	3 12		
VORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in					
suolly worked 35 or more hours per week	744 608	739 608	307	37	
50 to 52 weeks	463	463	255 200	30 21	
OSABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64					
With a mobility or self-core limitation	1 051 80	1 046 80	537 52	44	
With a mobility limitation	35	35	29	2	
In lobor force With a self-core limitation	29	29 51	23 23	2	
/ith o work disobility	42 30	42	36	2	
Prevented from working	12	30 12	30 6		
d P 100	1 009	1 004	501		
o work disability					
o work disability In lobor force Civilion noninstitutionolized persons 65 years	729	729	322		
o work disability				43 35	

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Wo	rcester County (pt.)
Area	Fitchburg—Leam- inster, MA MSA	Total	Fitchburg city	Leaminster city
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over executive, administrative, and monagerial occupations	721 31	721 31	314	357 23
rofessional specialty occupationsechnicians and related support occupations	134 16	134 16	49 6	23 77
ales occupations	65	65	26	39
dministrative support occupations, including clerical rivote hausehold occupations	46 -	46		46
rotective service occupationservice occupations, except protective and household	98	98	- 40	43
arming, forestry, and fishing occupations	13 54	13 54	13	-
rming, forestry, and fishing occupations ecision production, croft, and repair occupations achine operators, assemblers, and inspectors ansportation and material moving occupations	203	203	32 114	22 80
ansportation and material moving occupations andlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14 47	14 47	4 30	10 17
NCOME IN 1989				
Households	385 28	380 28	218 18	136
0,000 to \$9,999	47	42	37	10
15,000 to \$24,999	33 50	33 50	27 25	6 17
25,000 to \$34,999	50 58 69	58 69	44 51	14 18
mousements sess than \$5,000 5,000 to \$9,999 15,000 to \$14,999 15,000 to \$24,999 25,000 to \$34,999 35,000 to \$49,999 30,000 to \$74,999 50,000 to \$74,999 75,000 to \$79,999	71	71	9	44
	13 16	13 16	7	6 16
ledian (dollars)	28 661 39 417	29 107 39 844	25 217 25 007	49 000
Families	339	334	189	61 592 119
edian income (dollars)	26 920	27 143	21 318	49 327
er capita income (dallars)	9 644	9 660	6 063	15 015
NCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	385	380	218	136
fith earnings Mean earnings (dollars)	318 43 508	313 44 091	161	126
/ith Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars)	52	52	27 762 40	63 893 12
Mean Social Security income (dollars) ith public assistance income	3 073 46	3 073 46	3 229 41	2 550
Mean public ossistance income (dollars)	7 460	7 460	7 492	7 200
EAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	39 929	40 400	02.112	/r =>r
Families (dollars) fith awn children under 18 years (dollars)	38 966	40 422 38 966	23 113 20 572	6 5 715 61 570
Married-couple families (dollars)	48 314 49 010	48 314 49 010	28 161 26 240	73 950 69 874
Female householder, no husband present	20.00			
(dollars) ith own children under 18 years (dallars)	20 803 16 733	21 849 16 733	11 53 6 11 536	34 752 22 671
OVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
Il Income Levels In 1989				
Families	339	334	189 116	119
useholder worked in 1989th related children under 18 years	256 298	251 298	159	109 113
With related children under 5 years Married-couple families	161 244	161 244	112 132	31 94
ouseholder worked in 1989	201	201	94	89
ith related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	214 117	214 117	102 76	94 31
With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	71	66	33	25
ouseholder worked in 1989	42 60	37 60	9 33	20 19
With related children under 5 years	20	20	12	-
determined	140	140	86	54 17
onfamily hauseholder	46 12	46 12	29 12	17
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_	1 731 673	1 726 673	958 417	645 195
rsons under 18 yearsRelated children under 18 years	664	664	417	186
Related children 5 to 17 yearsrsans 65 years ond over	391 70	391 70	208 48	142 13
come In 1989 Below Poverty Level	, ,	, ,		.,
Families	77	72	57	15
Percent below poverty levelluseholder worked in 1989	22.7 18	21.6 13	30.2 8	12.6 5
ith related children under 18 years	64	64	49	15
With related children under 5 years Married-couple families	37 32	37 32	37 22	10
auseholder warked in 1989 ith related children under 18 years	13 24	13 24	8 14	5 10
With related children under 5 years	14	14	14	_
remale householder, no husband present suseholder warked in 1989	34 5	29 -	24	5 -
ith related children under 18 years	29 12	29 12	24 12	5
With related children under 5 years	44	44	33	11
onfamily householder	5 12	5 12	5 12	_
Persons	381	376	309	67
Percent below poverty level	22.0 200	21.8 200	32.3 160	10.4 40
IV JV0/V	191	191	160	31
Related children under 18 years				
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	90	90 20	59 20	31
Related children under 18 years	90			31 - 51

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persans af Hisponic arigin may be of any race. Threshald is 400 persans. Data bosed on sample and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Varcester County (pt.)		Fitchburg city, Worcester County			
Area	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	Total	Fitchburg city	Leominster city	Troct 7102	Troct 7105	Troct 7106	
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	7 319	7 276	3 946 3 433	3 164 2 645	678 623	782 601	924 864	
NativeFareign bom	6 236	6 199 1 077	513	519	623 55	181	60	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isolated hauseholds	680	680	321	351	54	87	31	
Persons 5 years and over	6 274 5 448	6 231 5 427	3 369 2 896	2 747 2 434	643 556	679 613	755 679	
Do nat speak English "very well" In linguistically isolated hauseholds	2 996 2 042	2 986 2 042	1 543 978	1 406 1 032	261 174	430 325	325 100	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 361 121	2 345 121	1 393 73	917 41	380 7	260 35	292 8	
Preprimary school Public school Elementary or high school	106	106 1 850	65 1 114	41 708	7 324	35 35 225	253	
Public school College Public college	1 010	1 794 374	1 066 206 197	700 168 120	318 49 49	225	240 31	
Public college EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		317					22	
Persons 25 years and over	900	3 263 900 954	1 588 449 495	1 588 443 444	258 75 136	356 152 63	346 126	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma High school graduote (includes equivolency) Some college, no degree	610	610 411	391 118	219 270	20	85 26	126 84 80 23 16	
Associate degree	149 175	149 170	33 71	92 82	11 11	16	-	
Graduate or professional degreePercent high school groduate ar higher	69	69 43.2	31 40.6	38 44.1	- 18.2	14 39.6	17 39.3	
Percent bochelor's degree or higher FERTILITY	7.4	7.3	6.4	7.6	4.3	8.4	4.9	
Children ever barn per 1,000 women 15 ta 44 years	1 756	1 760	1 764	1 768	2 256	2 107	2 093	
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years ond over	6 274 1 454	6 231 1 443	3 369 765	2 747 671	643 217	679 95	755 165	
Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA	3 361 1 752	3 329 1 726	1 901 937	1 328 767	276 202	415 213	443 110	
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	1 312	1 306 235	28 763 173	502 52	- 74	162	266	
Not in an MSA/PMSAAbrood	235 1 459	1 459	703	748	150	40 169	58 147	
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	2 146 1 868	2 124 1 846	1 003 863	1 074 936	139 139	1 32 106	184	
Car, truck, or van	1 229 639	1 207 639	572 291	594 342	101 38	38 68	135 89 46 44 5	
Other means	. 1/4	73 174	54 70	19 104	Ξ	10	44 5	
Warked at hame Mean travel time to work (minutes) Warked in MSA/PMSA of residence	21.5	31 21.4 1 524	16 21.1 780	15 20.6 729	22.3 103	16 24.8 132	22.9 129 120	
Centrol city Outside central city Worked outside MSA/PMSA af residence	1 486	1 476 48	755 25	706 23	98 5	132	120	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA af residence LABOR FORCE STATUS	612	600	223	345	36	-	9 55	
Persons 16 years and over	2 898	4 599 2 876	2 403 1 392	2 109 1 414	377 220	445 141	565 318	
EmplayedUnemplayed	2 236 643	2 214 643	1 064 328	1 096 299	147 73	132 9	209 109	
Percent af civilian lobar farce Females 16 years and over Emplayed	2 209	22.5 2 193 782	23.6 1 178	21.4 977 246	33.2 162	6.4 251	34.3 285	
Unemployed With awn children under 6 years	361 762	361 762	421 192 434	346 153 314	46 43 29	80 9 71	68 124	
In labor forceWith own children 6 ta 17 years anly	. 536	396 526	209 273	180 237	7 90	16 90 36	66	
In labar force	. 564	317 564 193	157 328 92	144 236	57 75	59	285 66 68 124 66 31 21 90 20 20	
Unemplayed ar nat in labor force Nat high school groduate	. 172 157	173 172 157	72 78 63	101 94 94	14 - 14	27 27 20	20 20 5	
Emplayed Unemplayed Not in labar farce	. 48	14 48	14 11	37	14	_	5	
WORK STATUS IN 1989	. 95	95	38	57		20	-	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 889	2 867	1 331	1 459	166	166	291	
50 to 52 weeks	2 320 1 330	2 298 1 308	1 019 581	1 223 6 93	136 94	93 43	224 144	
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionolized persons 16 to 64 years								
With a mobility ar self-care limitation With a mability limitation	- 505 259	4 367 505 259	2 281 262 167	1 999 226	359 40	418 70	535 7 6 76 10 7	
In labar farce With a self-care limitation	- 61 349	61 349	38 152	85 23 180	35 11 29	30 - 49	76 10	
With a wark disability In labor force Prevented fram warking	- 489 149	489 149	297 87	182 62	71 11	52 -	96 30	
Na wark disability In lobar farce	3 900	322 3 878 2 702	204 1 984	108 1 817	60 288	52 366	96 30 60 439	
and over	218	213	1 305 122	1 327 91	209 18	141	288 30	
With a mability or self-care limitation With a mability limitation With a self-care limitation	- 59 - 54	59 54	37 32	22 22 11	18 18	· -	30	
The second memorial	. 1 43	43	32	ii	l iš	-	=	

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Fitchburg city, Worcester Co	ounty—Can.		Learninster city, Worces	ter County	
Area	Tract 7108	Troct 7110	Tract 7092.01	Tract 7092.02	Tract 7094	Tract 709
PLACE OF BIRTH	40.					
All persons	421 396	479 370	595 493 102	497 418	680 632	69 58 11
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	25	109	102	79	48	ii
inguistically isolated households Persons 5 years and over	27 284	84 426	78	10	96	6
Speak o longuage ather thon English	258 147	351	513 489	441 340	578 515	51 51 27
Do not speak English "very well" n linguistically isoloted households	74	232 234	326 216	119 30	283 281	27 18
CHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	84	150	184	160	206	
Preprimory school	_	10	<u> </u>	7	27 27	16
lementory or high school	55 55	140 122	167 167	118 118	158 158	1
ollege Public college	55 29 29	=	17 17	35 8	21 11	11
DUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				•	"	•
ess than 9th grade	128 18	242 67	260 99	262 40	280 94	37
Pth ta 12th grode, no diplomoligh school groduate (includes equivolency)	49 53	83 81	53 43	40 53 29 95	86 45	7 12 3
ome college, no degree	-	-	52 —	95 24	40	
rachelor's degree	8 -	11	13	21	-6	
Percent high school groduote or higher	47.7	38.0	41.5	64.5	35.7	46.
Percent bochelor's degree or higher	6.3	4.5	5.0	8.0	2.1	17.
Children ever born per 1,000 warmen 15 to 44 years	1 808	1 675	1 337	2 120	2 189	2 17
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	284	426	513	441	578	54
Same hause Different house in United States	26 185	113 264	93 239	40 295	228 190	54 13 26 17
Central city of this M5A/PM5A	62	166	186	164	94 -	17
Different MSA/PM5A	115 8	31 67	40 13	119 12	96	6 2
Abrood	73	49	181	106	160	14
OURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	138	152	152	170	175	23
Car, truck, or von Drave alane	138 60	132 110	120 94	147 73	168 115	23 22 16 5
Carpooled	78 -	22	26	74 -	53	5
Other means	-	20	32	8 15	7	1
Nean travel time ta wark (minutes) Vorked in M5A/PM5A af residence	22.3 91	18.8 124	20.1 103	25.9 59 59	23.8 128	22. 15
Centrol city	91 -	124	90 13	-	118 10	15
Varked outside M5A/PM5A of residence	47	28	49	111	47	7
ABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and aver	226	294	363	341	404	45
n labor force Emplayed	169 149	187 169	224 152	216 162	263 175	31 24
UnemplayedPercent af civilian lobor force	20 11.8	18 9.6	72 32.1	46 22.1	88 33.5	6 21.
rimployed	122 72	141	212 56	146 67	184 49	15 6 4 8 7
Inemployed Vith awn children under 6 years	122 72 20 83 62	18 56 30 28 15 13 13 13	56 42 68 15 71	67 28 53 34 52 43 27	32 76	4
In labor farce	62	30 28	15 71	34 52	30 44	7 2
Persons 16 to 19 years	21	15 13	43 64	43 27	33 63	1
Vot enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force	Ξ	13 13	31 31	9	43 36	
Nat high school groduateEmployed	Ξ	13	31	9 -	36	
Unemplayed Nat in labor farce	_	13	15 16	- 9	17 19	
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	159	194	263	225	262	34
Jsually warked 35 or more hours per week 50 ta 52 weeks	135 81	176 86	249 164	178 133	218 120	30 15
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	217	279	363	333	382	41
With a mobility or self-care limitation	9		79 -	8	61 31	5
In labor forceWith a self-care limitation		11	79	8 8	15 61	2
Vith a wark disability	20 11	49 26	_	21	34 10	6
Prevented from working	9 197	23 230	363	9 312	24 348	34 34
In labar farce	158	161	224	208	253	28
Vith a mability ar self-care limitatian	9	15	-		22 22	4
VIIII O INODINIY OF SELECTE INTITUTION	9				22	

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be af ony race. Threshold is 400 persons. Dato based on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		v	Varcester County (pt.)		Fitchburg	g city, Worcester County	
Area	Fitchburg—Learninster, MA MSA	Total	Fitchburg city	Leaminster city	Troct 7102	Tract 7105	Troct 7106
OCCUPATION Employed porsons 16 years and over	2 236 155 168 36 121 175 - 49 207 10 314 747 83	2 214 139 168 36 121 175 - 43 207 10 314 747 83	1 064 34 54 25 86 62 	1 096 97 98 11 35 104 - 21 83 10 211 308 23 95	147 	132 	209 - 26 14 8 16 - 17 - 6 71 30 21
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000	2 090 173 501 178 455 308 249 180 6 19 132 23 444 1 751 16 146 6 841	2 069 173 496 178 445 308 249 174 40 6 19 288 23 381 1 735 16 059 6 802	1 073 123 335 99 205 146 107 35 23 	957 50 155 79 240 145 126 139 17 6 23 736 27 983 754 24 397 8 579	164 27 45 34 30 28 - - 16 316 18 326 155 15 759 4 401	224 34 111 46 11 8 14 - 7 590 10 950 224 7 142 3 114	244 20 77 15 35 56 18 - 23 17 273 23 305 200 9 746 6 088
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public ossistance incame (dollars)	2 090 1 537 26 511 240 5 970 717 5 975	2 069 1 521 26 402 235 6 029 712 5 995	1 073 701 21 141 158 5 590 482 6 235	957 781 30 727 77 6 932 230 5 492	164 98 23 071 29 6 027 82 5 472	224 107 12 908 29 8 875 125 4 666	244 176 20 903 57 5 074 112 7 065
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	21 817 19 087 30 244 28 247 10 323 8 514	21 678 19 102 29 984 28 247 10 220 8 358	15 436 14 025 23 460 22 383 9 232 8 499	28 832 25 158 34 014 31 788 13 220 7 826	17 523 16 216 26 804 26 348 8 095 4 271	9 967 10 369 14 879 16 576 7 608 7 638	17 389 14 578 26 747 19 751 10 897 11 198
All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Nanfamily householder 65 years and aver Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years	1 751 1 139 1 439 759 924 801 1 723 3 933 656 235 573 279 937 339 7 260 2 949 2 921	1 735 1 123 1 429 759 918 795 723 393 646 225 563 279 932 334 68 7 217 2 933 2 905	942 511 8008 430 351 286 282 148 486 168 449 250 483 131 57 3 887 1 699 1 692	754 573 582 305 528 470 402 221 160 57 114 29 431 203 11 3 164 1 155	155 79 135 23 74 53 68 8 72 17 58 6	224 99 200 77 76 63 40 118 24 118 26 53 12 782 355	200 96 181 111 74 50 55 27 100 46 100 84 133 44 14 924 422 415 246
Related children 5 ta 17 years Persons 65 years and over Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated individuols Nanfamily householder 65 years and over Persons Percent below paverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 18 years Related children 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 5 years	467 476 477 478 477 477 477 477 477 477	654 37.7 222 614 315 150 123 131 63 467 99 446 232 413 127 46 2 759 38.2 1 353 1 30 909 59	475 1 115 1 122 475 50.4 1 155 453 251 1 10 8 3 97 37 348 72 339 203 157 49 35 1 892 48.7 1 013 1 006 647 35	173 22.9 61 155 58 34 28 20 119 27 107 29 238 11 836 26.4 340 324 262	303 18 79 51.0 12 79 6 21 - 21 - 58 12 58 6 32 - 9 394 58.1 239 239	355 252 27 137 61.2 50 124 37 36 36 23 - 90 14 90 26 33 - 12 524 67.0 266 195	102 51.0 57 102 79 20 20 20 10 76 69 47 27 14 414 44.8 223 216
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty levei: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	945 3 135	945 3 130	720 2 178	24 225 921	9 160 439	12 199 637	14 135 480

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of ony roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Fitchburg city, Worcester Co		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Learninster city, Worcest		
Area	Tract 7108	Troct 7110	Tract 7092.01	Troct 7092.02	Troct 7094	Troct 7097
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and monogerial occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical	149 14 	169 29 - - - 11	152 13 13 11 - 30	162 24 18 - - 17	175 6 - - - 31	248 7 29 - 10 9
Private household occupations	- 25 - 15 62 5 28	11 - 107 11	- - - 42 43 -	30 - 34 39 -	10 7 - 25 58 18 20	11 29 50 66 -
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more Medion (dollors) Famillies Medion income (dollors) Per copito income (dollors)	133 25 39 - 43 - 26 - - 15 216 16 548 128 8 214 4 705	154 111 399 - 58 299 - 17 - 20 078 21 156 1112 15 833 6 756	161 - 28 16 48 25 15 29 - - 23 802 26 307 150 23 846 7 097	146 10 11 12 9 26 52 26 - - 36 389 32 846 91 34 531	193 29 45 20 35 22 - 42 - 15 446 23 588 156 18 333 7 071	217 - 20 11 90 37 26 10 17 6 23 750 33 046 170 22 500 9 704
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollors) With Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dollors) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dollors)	133 105 18 123 9 452 40 7 201	154 104 24 192 11 2 640 56 9 434	161 147 26 624 - - 44 7 250	146 125 35 660 20 908 32 6 707	193 135 28 109 25 7 033 86 5 029	217 190 33 741 16 13 850 25 3 292
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	13 858 14 006 19 153 19 303 10 352 9 885	18 054 14 293 25 904 31 040 9 725 9 725	26 024 23 268 32 739 29 618 9 846 9 846	37 080 41 467 41 467 41 467 8 200	26 466 21 928 32 088 32 088 32 188 8 514 5 928	28 940 23 381 33 140 26 951
All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Martied-coople families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With related children under 19 years Famale householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 19 years With reloted children under 19 years	96 96 51 51 42 42 77 38 54	112 73 84 56 29 29 18 18 66 27 66	150 95 137 53 106 81 93 53 44 14 44 -	91 70 79 35 79 70 79 35 12 - -	156 109 145 99 78 78 78 43 51 13 40 29	170 143 141 99 136 120 107 76 - - -
Nonfornily householder	195 195 58	97 42 	24 11 	497 156 156 100	81 37 11 680 298 298 196 22	47 - 693 254 238 91 41
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years	58.6 36 66 66 27 27 27 27	39 34.8 - 39 26 - - -	44 29.3 14 44 - - - -	12 13.2 - - - - - - -	57 36.5 21 57 38 8 8	31 18.2 20 31 20 20 20 20 20
Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years With reloted children under 5 years Unrelated individuals Nonfomily householder 65 years ond over Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years	48 9 39 39 - - - 279 66.3 148 148	39 	44 14 44 - 13 - 213 35.8 109 109	12 - - 67 21 - 88 17.7 - -	40 13 40 29 49 30 11 267 39.3 144 144	- - - 43 - 119 17 2 45 29 7
Related children 5 to 17 years	120	40	251	- 44 88	108 275	34

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Census Tract or Block Numbering		W	orcester County (pt.)		Fitchburg city, Worcester County			
Area	Fitchburg—Leaminster, MA MSA	Total	Fitchburg city	Leaminster city	Troct 7102	Tract 7105	Tract 7106	
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	91 600 86 901	88 936 84 378	35 129 33 168	33 457 31 642	5 276 5 007	2 863 2 592	5 914 5 708	
Notive		4 558	1 961	1 815	269	271	206	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	_ 642	631	309	252	31	79	46	
Persons 5 years and over	85 198 8 254	82 753 8 061	32 737 3 669	31 064 3 248	4 969 625	2 610 442	5 42 4 547 142	
Do not speak English "very well" In linguistically isolated households		2 340 976	1 042 464	938 371	183 56	180 116	65	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	21 650 1 696	20 920 1 610	8 240 506	7 345 620	1 106 42	587 80	1 10	
Preprimery school Plublic school Elementory or high school	948	931 12 462	298 4 383	325 4 403	33 743	54 399	3° 30 73-	
Public college	11 137	10 643 6 848	3 545 3 351 2 932	3 670 2 322 1 561	578 321 260	361 108 81	73. 66 33. 26	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		5 384						
Persons 25 years and over Less thon 9th grode 9th to 12th grode, no diplomo	- 60 808 - 5 756 - 8 394	59 123 5 699 8 258	22 888 2 834 3 853	22 872 2 117 3 092	3 725 445 625	1 830 336 363	3 94 39: 64	
High school groduate (includes equivolency) Some college, no degree	_ 20 /18	20 041 9 514	8 197 3 273	7 550 3 778	1 282 508	661 207	1 429	
Associote degree	- 4 744 7 458	4 586 7 238	1 605 1 995	1 832 3 046	262 352	88 144	32 32 17	
Groduote or professional degreeProfessional degreeProfessional degreeProfessional degree	76.7	3 787 76.4	1 131 70.8	1 457 77.2	251 71.3	31 61.8	73.	
Percent bachelor's degree or higherFERTILITY		18.6	13.7	19.7	16.2	9.6	12.0	
Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	_ 1 089	1 078	1 059	994	1 143	1 595	1 131	
Persons 5 years and over	_ 50 201	82 753 48 494	32 737 18 344	31 064 18 109	4 969 3 143	2 610 1 360 1 171	5 424 3 31	
Different house in United Stotes Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	_ 16 056	33 510 15 843 3 271	14 055 7 798 823	12 702 6 553 573	1 793 1 108 121	817 52	2 06 1 34 16	
Different MSA/PMSA	- 12 375 2 408	12 007 2 389	4 510 924	4 948 628	493 71	239 63 79	369 189	
Abroad JOURNEY TO WORK	_ 761	749	338	253	33	79	48	
Workers 16 years and over	- 45 389 - 42 069	44 006 40 796	15 940 14 485	17 518 16 428	2 503 2 393	1 154 1 040	2 864 2 688 2 207	
Cor, truck, or von	36 928 5 141 538	35 816 4 980 538	12 317 2 168 248	14 626 1 802 194	2 094 299 37	867 173 26	48	
Other means Worked ot home	_ 1 00/	1 761 911	914 293	583 313	37 39 34	88	3: 10: 3:	
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	- 21.4 - 27 767	21.2 27 071	19.6 10 946	20.6 10 149	18.7 1 7 05	19.8 806	18.° 2.00	
Centrol city Outside centrol city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	_ 3 911	23 435 3 636 16 935	10 081 865 4 994	9 580 569 7 369	1 560 145 798	785 21 348	1 850 150 850	
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over In lobar force Employed	_ 49 609	71 027 48 139 44 415	28 552 17 774 16 163	26 916 19 013 17 641	4 320 2 774 2 535	2 190 1 289 1 124	4 72 3 09 2 90	
Unemployed Percent of civilion lobar force	- 3 326 - 6.8	3 254 6.8	1 423 8.1	1 132 6.0	219 8.0	121 9.7	183	
Females 16 years and over Employed Unemployed	_ 21 490	37 419 20 811 1 322	15 364 7 595 572	14 148 8 351 485	2 311 1 230 43	1 188 470	2 52 1 28 9	
With own children under 6 years In lobar force	- 5 581 - 3 469	5 407 3 341	2 098 1 149	2 060 1 412	251 155	63 281 145	38 18	
In lobor force	- 4 631 1	5 455 4 446	1 883 1 536	1 897 1 566	322 245 243	164 121	35 28	
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobar force	_ 1 122	4 848 1 105 387	2 232 533 231	1 494 405 117	243 71 35	131 68 9	35 28 28 6 3 4 4 1	
Not high school groduote Employed	- 497 - 254	492 249	310 134	148 89	43 8	41 32	4 2	
UnemployedNot in labor force	- 135 - 108	135 108	102 74	33 26	28 7	9 -	1	
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	52 242				i de			
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	- 40 378	51 748 39 186 28 994	19 587 14 480 10 244	20 138 15 760 12 074	2 952 2 101 1 581	1 371 1 040 793	3 31: 2 61: 1 98:	
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64				12 0.3	7 301	773	1 780	
With a mobility or self-core limitation	2 055	57 265 1 992	22 105 922	21 837 801	3 320	1 661 118	3 76 5	
With a mobility limitation In lobar force With a self-care limitation	192	861 192	421 131	276 55	39 19	69 15	13 8' 30 8'	
With o work disobility In lobor force	- 4 228 1 999	1 518 4 144 1 949	697 1 891 792	635 1 646 900	99 252 127	78 142	8 31	
Prevented from working No work disability In labor force	1 935 54 724	1 906 53 121	951 20 214	666 20 191	117 3 068	28 114 1 519	12 15 3 45	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	12 624	44 428 12 381	16 321 5 651	17 359	2 503	1 197	2 87	
With a mobility or self-core limitation	2 479 1 759	2 428 1 708	1 159 783	4 561 920 674	889 165 104	485 .144	917 245	
With a self-care limitation	I 586	1 548	741	632	99	87 93	178 167	

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Fitchburg city, Worcester Co	ounty—Con.		Leominster city, Worces	ter County	
Area	Tract 7108	Tract 7110	Tract 7092.01	Troct 7092.02	Tract 7094	Tract 7097
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	3 987	2 724	8 110	4 555	4.000	
Native	3 720 267	2 627 97	7 726 384	4 555 4 358 197	4 055 3 569 486	7 385 7 058 327
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	32	25	35	30	71	78
Persons 5 years and ever Speak o language other than English	3 665 404	2 522 203	7 453	4 178	3 768	6 945
Do not speak English "very well"	80 32	81 46	816 229 61	343 80 42	809 252 106	562 198 98
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	775					
Preprimary school	54 38	634 69 31	2 007 199 85	907 83 44	798 81	1 535 91
Elementory or high school	496 351	294 211	1 201 1 000	496 405	73 532 478	42 930 732 514
CollegePublic college	225 189	271 221	607 400	328 227	185 132	514 360
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	2 622	1 581				
Less than 9th grade	221 469	213 275	5 343 444 727	3 135 278 419	2 695 415 638	5 314 558
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 019 396	563 224	1 706 894	984 542	980 369	647 1 679 839
Some college, no degree Associate degree Bochelor's degree Groduate or professional degree	160 198	126 130	495 732	247 519	92 171	454 701
Groduate or professional degreePercent high school graduate or higher	159 73.7	50 69.1	345 78.1	146 77.8	30 60.9	436 77.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.6	11.4	20.2	21.2	7.5	21.4
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 098	1 063	1 104	809	1 143	892
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	3 665	2 522	7 453	4 178	3 768	6 945
Same house Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 838 1 759 1 002	1 315 1 183 678	4 578 2 841	1 919 2 229	2 365 1 374	4 224 2 688
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	57 566	43 385	1 431 110 1 216	846 68 1 178	871 35	1 595 123
Not in on MSA/PMSA	134 68	77 24	84 34	137 30	416 52 29	787 183 33
JOURNEY TO WORK					27	33
Workers 16 years and over Car, truck, or van Drove olone	1 821 1 554	1 288 1 147	4 326 4 106	2 656 2 531	1 841 1 667	3 634 3 387
Corpooled	1 258 296 57	896 251	3 750 356 49	2 274 257 8	1 384 283 50	3 013 374
Other means	174 36	134	104 67	85 32	90 34	36 129
Worked at home Mean travel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	23.3 1 242	19.1 863	21.4 2 502	22.7 1 229	18.9 1 152	82 18.9 2 294
Central city	1 193 49	812 51	2 361 141	1 190 39	1 054 98	2 177 117
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	579	425	1 824	1 427	689	1 340
Persons 16 years and over	3 176 2 111	2 213 1 392	6 283 4 671	3 708 2 857	3 238 2 047	6 127
Employed	1 863 232	1 297 69	4 359 282	2 673 134	1 820 199	3 994 3 680 255
Percent of civilion labor force Females 16 years and over	11.1 1 674	5.1 1 170	6.1 3 245	4.8 1 873	9.9 1 745	6.5
Imployed	902 91 292	642 40	2 062 104 591	1 228 76	827 99	1 873 88
With own children under 6 years	154	173 108	414	333 230	241 118	368 289
With own children 6 to 17 years only	183 159 189	133 93 187	458 428	180 118 209	263 207	3 398 1 873 88 368 289 389 346 323 47 24
Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force	70 41		364 81 32	64 28	152 61	323 47
Not high school graduate Employed	52 11	55 12 30 18	32 28 7	11	26 26	8
UnemployedNot in lobor force	17 24	12	15 6	5	-	- 8
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in						
1989Usuolly worked 35 or more hours per week	2 268 1 772	1 566 1 106	4 882 3 743	3 045 2 482	2 218 1 842	4 195
50 to 52 weeks	1 213	786	2 992	1 932	1 231	3 152 2 305
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64						
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 469 27	1 767 23 23	5 344 153 51	3 181 67	2 555 140	4 445 155
With a mobility limitation In lobor force With a self-care limitation	8 8 19	23	10 122	22 - 53	41 - 116	66 17
With a work disability In labor force	234 126	182	327 200	231 142	202 52	112 412 254
Prevented from working	68 2 235	105 1 585	99 5 017	89 2 950	136 2 353	138 4 033
In labor force	1 914	1 268	4 377	2 593	1 881	3 556
With a mobility or self-care limitation	628 124	394 36	893 176	477 64	655 186	1 516 299
With a mobility limitation	64 78	22 28	125 117	44 28	120 143	254 204

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Wo	rcester County (pt.)		Fitchburg	g city, Worcester County	
Area	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	Total	Fitchburg city	Leaminster city	Troct 7102	Troct 7105	Troct 7106
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, odministrotive, and monogeniol occupations Technicions and related support occupations Soles occupations Administrative support occupations, including clencol Private household occupations Service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repair occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material maving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	6 897 1 877 4 982 7 838 81 951 4 818 314	44 415 5 856 6 641 1 835 4 822 7 611 75 932 4 738 290 5 105 3 691 1 468 1 351	16 163 1 750 2 007 642 1 789 2 786 31 374 2 194 1 106 1 767 1 565 547 605	17 641 2 471 2 699 754 1 851 3 113 20 376 1 714 61 1 968 1 578 612 424	2 535 373 413 71 346 354 48 339 5 236 218 56 76	1 124 141 103 56 107 182 	2 902 256 289 152 181 582 7 73 334 9 9 48 367 123 181
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less thon \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$25,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$50,000 to \$76,999 \$100,000 or more Medion (dollors) Mean (dollors) Mean (dollors) Medion income (dollors) Per copito income (dollors)	35 004 1 016 3 734 2 509 4 943 5 190 7 339 7 139 1 945 1 189 35 231 40 236 24 601 42 029 15 583	34 150 1 003 3 699 2 466 4 862 5 083 7 149 6 856 1 864 1 168 34 921 39 952 23 905 41 844	13 604 520 2 074 1 174 2 189 2 234 2 568 2 093 482 270 28 670 33 113 8 804 36 441 13 189	13 363 366 1 149 897 1 940 1 949 3 017 2 779 746 520 36 795 41 725 9 333 43 313 16 723	1 979 77 232 123 304 291 375 395 116 6 33 580 38 092 1 484 40 347 14 699	1 219 108 230 119 164 222 237 118 16 5 23 403 26 368 799 32 188 11 408	2 393 69 331 233 401 438 470 369 64 1 18 28 093 31 063 1 547 34 338 12 893
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	35 004 27 698 42 589 10 484 7 618 2 221 4 364	34 150 26 930 42 331 10 272 7 605 2 192 4 401	13 604 9 906 36 116 4 727 7 460 1 246 4 737	13 363 10 849 43 536 3 756 7 553 689 4 173	1 979 1 475 39 775 785 8 097 114 4 782	1 219 806 30 594 405 7 067 175 4 331	2 393 1 796 34 000 729 7 066 198 6 713
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-suple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 314 46 974 50 472 52 852 28 665 19 321	47 076 46 853 50 224 52 839 28 549 19 168	39 819 37 949 43 169 44 556 25 772 15 150	49 194 48 791 52 618 54 974 30 261 21 497	42 086 43 118 44 627 50 813 31 390 16 734	31 668 29 165 35 492 35 388 15 341 12 930	36 128 32 874 40 064 40 652 20 946 12 994
All Income Levels In 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years With reloted children under 5 years With reloted children under 5 years With reloted children under 18 years Warelated individuols for whom poverty status is	20 055 16 593	23 583 18 957 11 355 4 979 19 409 16 022 9 001 4 149 3 210 2 137 1 940 673	8 624 6 508 4 077 1 929 6 743 5 300 3 008 1 466 1 507 895 898 385	9 240 7 590 4 248 1 915 7 585 6 368 3 363 1 630 1 227 883 725 234	1 447 1 092 595 238 1 165 917 451 188 232 137 139 45	774 507 430 242 579 436 286 168 154 50 125 63	1 510 1 187 788 406 1 167 957 518 287 301 188 235
Nonfomily householder 65 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over	13 298 10 044 4 271 88 653 20 736 20 661 14 336 12 308	13 055 9 904 4 214 86 000 19 955 19 880 13 763 12 065	6 118 4 607 2 134 32 786 7 324 7 270 4 879 5 426	5 050 3 906 1 537 32 952 7 169 7 169 4 837 4 469	629 471 229 5 095 1 084 1 084 763 878	439 400 213 2 849 742 737 500 465	1 090 813 337 5 760 1 304 1 289 809 855
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 5 yeors Married-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 5 yeors With reloted children under 5 yeors Famela householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 5 yeors With reloted children under 5 yeors With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 5 yeors Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 yeors Reloted children under 18 yeors Reloted children under 18 yeors Reloted children 5 to 17 yeors Persons 5 yeors ond over	1 639 1 601	1 207 5.0 422 860 537 476 169 215 127 679 236 612 384 2 142 1 438 821 5 647 6.6 1 639 1 6001 9777	617 7.0 186 469 324 213 93 104 86 377 85 230 1 276 833 33 996 9.1 834 817 460 528	393 4.2 161 250 157 150 51 46 14 225 101 186 125 641 487 339 1 754 5.3 445 445 258	109 7.3 43 73 48 27 14 14 70 16 59 34 117 88 39 388 7.6 114 114 58 50	120 15.0 16 98 55 37 9 15 9 83 7 83 46 103 103 72 451 15.8 178 178 121 93	134 8.7 45 110 85 27 20 12 12 107 25 98 73 158 86 21 513 8.9 175
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 790	1 774 8 664	983 4 678	479 2 607	50 138 533	93 164 620	139 919

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 -Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Fitchburg city, Worcester Co	ounty—Con.	Leominster city, Worcester County					
Area	Troct 7108	Tract 7110	Tract 7092.01	Tract 7092.02	Tract 7094	Tract 7097		
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over	1 863	1 297	4 359	2 673	1 820	3 680		
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	194 280	151 101	675 654	329 427	169 98	3 680 520 674		
Professional specialty occupations Technicions and related support occupations Sales occupations	92	52	207	167	59	147		
Sales occupationsAdministrative support occupations, including clenical	215 341	189 219	387 773	246 447	154 338	524 645		
Private household occupationsProtective service occupations	47	18	10 79	65	41	56		
Service occupations except protective and household	281	188 12	522	251	105 19	373		
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	150	143	462	32 297	383	27		
Mochine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations	146 32	127 51	385 116	245 118	293 64	257 141		
Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	32 77	42	89	49	64 97	62		
INCOME IN 1989	1 666	1 021	3 021	1 850	1 762	2 125		
Households	48	59	33	48	84	3 133		
Less than \$5,000	303 200	120 71	211 212	101 74	290 144	354 270		
\$15,000 to \$24,999	261 227	170 216	392 416	274 270	350 344	42		
	245	222	737	446	344	499 637 532 194 117 32 444		
\$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999	281 36	143 15	722 176	505 114	185 7	532 194		
\$100,000 or more	65 26 050	28 079	122 40 235	18 38 994	14 25 382	32 44		
Medion (dollors)	33 452	31 497	43 170	42 209	27 768	39 013		
Medion income (dollors)	915 36 954	647 31 648	2 350 44 381	1 294 45 403	1 168 32 522	2 002 41 879		
Per capito income (dollors)	14 157	11 802	15 918	17 350	12 130	16 605		
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 6 66 1 270	1 021 801	3 021 2 579	1 8 50 1 622	1 762 1 344	3 133 2 247		
Mean earnings (dollors)	34 727	32 122	44 176	43 422	30 545	41 737		
With Social Security income	510 7 457	331 6 965	745 7 761	402 6 742	515 7 255	1 211 7 863		
With public ossistance income Mean public ossistance income (dollors)	203 4 050	139 4 928	196 4 722	74 3 817	140 4 463	11 <i>a</i> 4 883		
	4 030	7,20	7 /22	0 0.7	4 400	4 000		
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 8Y FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars)	43 468	34 672	47 757	47 248	32 332	49 717		
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	39 887 49 394	31 490 39 359	46 807 52 121	47 499 49 722	30 504 36 180	48 594 49 55 8		
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	49 761	40 289	53 260	51 661	37 623	52 370		
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	27 235	24 021	23 706	24 347	18 776	53 291		
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	17 986	12 990	19 822	21 257	14 686	29 150		
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989	913	595	2 350	1 302	1 142	1 956		
Householder worked in 1989	753 505	401 278	1 964 1 099	1 142 567	819 563	1 557 786		
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	277	168	462	317	265	330		
Married-couple families	640 558	414 290	1 934 1 676	1 123 994	842 653	1 618 1 290		
With related children under 18 years	321 212	186 108	876 417	477 283	365 182	63- 28		
With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	196	144	337	107	245	24:		
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	129 130	81 69	216 181	97 80	138 171	190 12		
With related children under 5 years	43	37	45	34	63	3.		
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 077	686	860	728	757	1 32		
Nonfomily householder65 years ond over	751 350	360 86	661 226	546 134	562 229	1 07 65		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.	3 912 908	2 6 52 569	8 081 1 972	4 530 927	4 014 866	7 19: 1 44:		
Persons under 18 years	895	569	1 972	927	866	1 44		
Related children 5 to 17 years	562 628	367 344	1 343 892	562 477	588 651	1 009 1 476		
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	57	69	90 3.8	51 3.9	131 11.2	2.3		
Percent below poverty level	6.2 33	10.7	25	10	52	3.4 2.6		
With related children under 18 years	33 57 38	47 37	70 37	20 10	77 52	20		
With reloted children under 5 years Married-couple families	6	29	1 7 9	3 6 5	43 17	2 2 1		
Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	6 6	14	17	5	'-	1		
With reloted children under 5 years	43	14 33	73	15	79	1		
Householder worked in 1989	43 25 43 24	33	16 53	5 15	35 68	1.		
With related children under 18 years	24	23	37	10	43			
Unrelated individuals	288 153	203 101	57 36	63 51	15 6 139	21 13		
65 years and over	71 453	24 346	28 343	29 204	107 485	12 34		
Persons Percent below poverty level	11.6	13.0	4.2	4.5	12.1	4.		
Persons under 18 years	115 102	54 54	140 140	34 34	123 123	4		
Reloted children 5 to 17 years	69 71	34 44	99 59	24 93	60 153	15		
Persons 65 years and over	/1	**	3,	,,		13		
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	203	71 550	35 523	93 2 63	127 694	12 59		
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	700	330	323	203	074	39		

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Wor	cester County (p	t.)	Middlesex County		Fitchburg city, W	orcester County	
Area	Fitchburg- Leaminster, MA MSA	Middlesex County	Total	Fitchburg city	Leominster city	Troct 3001	Troct 7101	Tract 7102	Troct 7103	Troct 7104
All housing units	41 327	959	40 368	16 665	15 533	959	1 609	2 315	1 072	904
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	495 3 753 2 020 5 452 4 866 5 400 3 421 15 920	15 84 67 145 111 105 115 317	480 3 669 1 953 5 307 4 755 5 295 3 306 15 603	139 699 805 1 329 1 718 1 606 1 616 8 753	196 2 171 591 2 800 2 029 2 062 930 4 754	15 84 67 145 111 105 115 317	6 23 16 211 41 101 138 1 073	25 268 101 221 644 341 225 490	5 63 18 52 49 100 139 646	31 13 - 163 166 166 365
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	475 6 169 13 363 15 042 5 026 1 252	82 224 428 167 58	475 6 087 13 139 14 614 4 859 1 194	324 3 052 5 670 5 432 1 569 618	123 2 267 5 707 5 430 1 684 322	82 224 428 167 58	14 306 583 564 102 40	8 223 833 986 217 48	114 288 437 193 40	76 369 347 72 40
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	855 709 148	=	855 709 148	105 220 84	750 489 64	- -	Ξ	38 54 38	Ē	=
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	41 014 35 728 31 221 340 90 137 38 350	936 - - 29 6 - 892	40 078 35 728 31 221 311 84 137 37 458	16 524 16 255 15 837 116 34 57	15 394 15 248 14 620 106 26 76	936 - - 29 6 - 892	1 592 1 601 1 602 10 - 10 1 467	2 287 2 183 2 133 28 28 - 2 230	1 072 1 058 1 012 	904 904 898 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1 40/	2 230	1 029	877
Utility gas	12 679 811 4 587 18 972 1 201 100	68 33 44 642 105	12 611 778 4 543 18 330 1 096 100	7 991 295 1 479 5 299 254 45	4 206 236 2 506 7 556 293 37	68 33 44 642 105	945 23 45 437 17	1 107 56 172 844 51	511 7 24 457 30	394 - 39 426 18
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					5,		_	-		_
None	4 339 13 972 14 522 5 517 1.6	12 221 385 274 2.2	4 327 13 751 14 137 5 243 1.6	2 710 6 307 4 853 1 493 1.4	1 426 5 476 5 873 2 059 1.6	12 221 385 274 2.2	165 601 550 151 1.5	192 970 824 244 1.5	74 363 432 160 1.7	71 346 338 122 1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								,.5	1.7	1.6
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1980 to 1994	22 931 1 488 5 582 2 927 4 601 8 333 15 419 5 412 5 488 2 196 1 551 772	798 41 186 129 238 204 94 27 40 10	22 133 1 447 5 396 2 798 4 363 8 129 15 325 5 385 5 448 2 186 1 551 755	7 415 451 1 513 774 1 467 3 210 7 948 2 696 2 921 1 183 660 488	8 538 566 2 452 943 1 480 3 097 6 296 2 237 2 179 896 769 215	798 41 186 129 238 204 94 27 40 10 17	672 64 93 60 131 324 795 258 355 92 45	1 447 144 317 113 259 614 783 128 360 113 104 78	673 24 141 82 139 287 356 101 165 38 16 36	601 28 108 61 125 279 276 47 106 32 47 44
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Na telephane in unit	1 036 9 085 5 963 60 95 2 200 38 123	6 180 161 - - 12	1 030 8 905 5 802 60 95 2 188	735 4 320 2 519 34 51 1 273	226 3 084 1 996 8 18 778	6 180 161 - - 12	73 338 238 - - 89	6 680 452 28 - 61	7 249 200 - - 42	255 195 - - 57
1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 ar mare persons per room Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 ar less persons per room 1.01 ar more persons per room Mean household income in 1980-	38 123 37 213 910 227 195 32	886 877 9 6 6	37 237 36 336 901 221 189 32	15 272 14 780 492 91 59 32	14 732 14 391 341 102 102	886 877 9 6 6	1 457 1 384 73 10 10	2 202 2 170 32 28 28	1 029 997 32 - -	877 871 6 - -
Owner-occupied hausing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 belaw paverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	48 196 25 437 3 728 998 2 730	53 793 31 496 38 17 21	47 994 25 399 3 690 981 2 709	40 965 23 338 2 118 348 1 770	50 832 26 855 1 229 381 848	53 793 31 496 38 17 21	35 744 27 847 161 38 123	43 175 25 200 283 34 249	41 577 30 029 60 18 42	35 760 27 120 82 51 31

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Fitchburg city	, Worcester County-	-Con.			Leominster city, Worcester County	
Area	Tract 7105	Tract 7106	Tract 7107	Tract 7108	Tract 7109	Troct 7110	Tract 7111	Tract 7091	Troct 7092.01
All housing units	1 612	2 988	1 293	2 154	-	1 421	1 297	403	3 390
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	69 91 196 152 124 117 128 735	54 224 94 94 174 458 1 890	- 149 257 123 - 22 742	20 16 171 130 303 79 1 435	-	29 5 18 201 58 99 1 011	34 120 67 153 149 246 162 366	- 85 33 68 113 59 12 33	37 704 126 563 631 451 234 644
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	315 542 587 120 48	62 530 1 026 967 250 153	87 798 236 128 34 10	153 385 861 431 252 72	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	181 537 464 142 97	124 395 521 187 70	60 170 148 25	9 385 1 074 1 398 448 76
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS Owner-occupied condominium housing units	20	10							
Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocant condominium housing units	28 59 32	12 42 -	=	Ē	Ē	=	27 65 14	Ξ	163 50 5
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kirchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Occupied housing units Occupied housing units	1 612 1 605 1 600 13 - 13	2 949 2 981 2 965 25 6 19 2 762	1 279 1 279 1 275 14 - 7	2 139 2 146 2 123 18 - 8 1 923	-	1 401 1 421 1 400 - - - 1 277	1 289 1 077 829 8 - - 1 198	403 281 271 - - - - 391	3 369 3 326 3 150 8 - 8 3 270
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	888 41 203 332 7 5	1 493 75 226 922 27 19	327 14 484 255 28 16	1 185 57 73 587 21	-	834 22 143 273 - 5	307 - 70 766 55 -	129 - 27 228 - 7 -	969 42 362 1 810 64 23
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	430 677 301 68 1.0	525 1 192 784 261 1.3	622 354 101 47 .7	389 916 491 127 1.2	=	188 494 415 180 1.5	54 394 617 133 1.8	9 84 220 78 2.0	256 1 009 1 390 615 1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	446 18 58 44 95 231 1 030 401 338 152 93	1 236 79 213 117 208 619 1 526 503 557 277 94 95	105 5 13 11 14 62 1 019 280 383 222 92 42	703 21 187 105 90 300 1 220 517 355 168 120 60		541 15 118 69 168 171 736 377 217 79 37 26	991 53 265 112 238 323 207 84 85 10 12	355 	2 281 159 734 228 408 752 989 428 277 146 117 21
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and over Owner-ocupied housing units Locking complete plumbing facilities No telephone in unit No vehicle available Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 1.00 or less persons per room 1.00 or less persons per room	121 438 200 - 8 178 1 463 1 408 55 13 - 13	178 781 476 6 8 246 2 737 2 616 121 25 6	128 535 35 - 26 431 1 117 1 085 32 7 7	144 439 234 — 110 1 915 1 852 63 8		72 267 182 - 9 25 1 277 1 217 60	338 307 - - 34 1 198 1 180 - - -	- 65 56 - 4 4 391 391 	24 562 398 - 139 3 262 3 220 42 8 8
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	35 905 18 053 371 32 339	37 291 25 147 347 40 307	28 088 15 657 203 16 187	44 822 22 369 316 47 269	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	37 274 24 516 268 45 223	51 524 34 728 27 27	83 492 35 594 - -	48 670 25 640 176 54 122

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Doto based on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Leon	ninster city, Worcest	ter County—Con.		-1-0	Remoind	er of Worcester Cou	inty
Area	Troct 7092.02	Troct 7093	Troct 7094	Troct 7095	Tract 7096	Troct 7097	Troct 7001	Troct 7081	Troct 7121
All housing units	2 305	570	2 114	2 555	610	3 586	2 279	2 405	3 486
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to Morch 1990	88 756 123 365 186 211 72 504	101 9 6 17 64 11 362	7 6 29 284 137 310 161	30 342 137 630 429 407 170 410	84 18 94 62 42 9	34 93 116 790 454 518 261 1 320	37 387 134 284 198 293 131 815	61 237 161 430 344 411 206 555	47 175 262 464 466 923 423 726
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	12 231 1 195 697 137 33	20 219 249 75 7	33 477 684 721 148 51	18 214 820 1 055 389 59	111 248 185 38 28	31 630 1 377 1 129 369 50	6 206 478 1 121 401 67	8 199 515 1 147 471 65	14 363 769 1 484 734 122
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS			,	171		,,			
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	394 236 39	22 11	16 4	171 93 5	18	16 54 -	Ξ	=	
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen focilities ource of woter, public system or private compony ewoog disposol, public sewer ocking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	2 270 2 242 2 078 8 - 8 2 189	570 570 562 6 - 6 510	2 082 2 114 2 106 7 - 7 1 990	2 540 2 524 2 300 - - - - 2 439	588 610 610 32 10 18	3 572 3 581 3 543 45 16 29 3 457	2 279 1 296 106 42 19 4	2 405 1 169 435 - - - 2 175	3 476 1 760 223 47 5 -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gos	544 91 417 1 101 36	135 - 64 303 8	894 39 217 813 27	783 9 318 1 276 53	182 - 146 175 71 14	570 55 ! 955 ! 1 850 27 !	116 87 1 410 221	90 73 303 1 606 103	324 58 168 2 459 225
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
lone	143 850 923 273 1.6	143 263 88 16 1.0	334 892 553 211 1.4	46 748 1 296 349 1.9	89 158 265 76 1.6	406 1 472 1 138 441 1.5	51 430 1 009 344 2.0	22 678 988 487 2.0	118 860 1 414 860 2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	807 389	39 - 14 11 - 14 471 231 143 61 30 6	668 35 91 36 87 419 1 322 402 372 272 213 63	1 819 147 482 227 386 577 620 172 297 129 22	240 23 30 45 142 348 113 144 34 32 25	1 754 94 350 223 322 765 1 703 484 685 198 286 50	1 570 119 478 326 360 287 264 128 97 17	1 817 134 415 279 368 621 358 132 104 56 60	2 793 177 538 476 688 914 459 192 147 34 51
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	263 - 7 71 2 181 2 128 53 8	41 74 14 - 45 504 457 47 6	96 496 234 — 11 162 1 983 1 907 76 7	7 369 354 - 15 2 439 2 411 28 - -	16 125 73 - 52 560 536 24 28 28	15 1 054 604 8 - 290 3 412 3 341 71 45 45	18 261 227 13 . 8 31 1 811 1 800 11 23 23	19 454 402 - 8 16 2 175 2 175 - -	32 786 658 5 10 90 3 247 3 190 57 57
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	45 209 31 664 155 89	44 707 22 022 101 	35 144 22 812 391 68 323	57 513 30 066 112 56 56	38 217 31 462 44 5 39	52 371 27 461 250 109 141	47 051 28 899 126 90 36	48 857 36 272 107 64 43	57 950 30 638 110 98

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Oato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	E. II		Wo	rcester County (p	ot.)	Middlesex County		Fitchburg city, W	orcester County	
Area	Fitchburg— Leominster, MA MSA	Middlesex County	Total	Fitchburg city	Leominster city	Tract 3001	Tract 7101	Troct 7102	Troct 7103	Troct 7104
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	17 293	561	16 732	4 994	6 557	561	371	1 220	427	416
With a mortgage	11 543 193	430	11 113	2 925	4 522	430	216	710	258	228
\$300 to \$399	606	10	187 596	41 233	52 266	10	14 30	73	6 18	5 13
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	874 872	24 37	850 835	288 275	334 282	24 37	63 5	48 85	6	34
6600 to \$799	1 775 2 203	70	1 705 2 112	412 562	689 747	70 91	11 26	53 152	44 28	13 34 29 58 34 55
1,000 to \$1,499	2 203 3 809 921	91 154 33	3 655 888	916 152	1 656	154	58	224	98	55 55
2,000 or more	290	5	285	46	391 105	33 5	9 -	67 8	14	_
Aedion (dollors)	939 5 750	964 131	938 5 619	878 2 069	982 2 035	964 13 1	510 155	917 510	920 169	671 188
ess thon \$100	32 692	15	32 677	28 268	182	_ 15	33	28 42	32	25
200 to \$299	3 323 1 277	76 29	3 247 1 248	1 142 442	1 317 398	76 29	58 26	273 121	91 33	103
400 to \$499	300 126	11	289 126	111 78	98 40	îí	- 11	43	55 <u>6</u>	43 17
edion (dollors)	264	249	264	266	262	249	27 2 4 4	3 266	258	268
OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	2 207									
ess thon \$20,000	3 007 654	68 16	2 939 638	1 126 283	980 174	68 16	110 29	266 79	92 32	128 22
20 to 24 percent	434 349	7 6	427 343	157 102	185 151	7 6	14 -	49	20 11	31 23
0 to 34 percent	211 1 321	39	21 1 1 282	105 459	60 392	39	7 54	29 24 76	29	-
ot computed	38 31.1	37.5	38	20	18	-	6	9	-	52
edion	2 904	102	31.0 2 802	30.5 937	29.0 1 010	37.5 102	40.9 60	25.1 230	23.5 58	27.4 95
ess thon 20 percent	1 576 267	41 5	1 535 262	538 78	581 121	41 5	29 5	119 34	47	36
25 to 29 percent	298 200	22	298 178	72 60	125 28	22	4	25	6	15 18
5 percent or more	563	34	529	189	155	34	22	52	5	20
Nedion	18.6	31.1	18.5	17.8	17.5	31.1	21.0	19.4	12.4	26.8
000 to \$49,999ss thon 20 percent	4 067 1 881	106 32	3 961 1 849	1 257 707	1 603 692	106 32	128 94	284 145	121 54	61 55
to 24 percent	449 616	16 23	433 593	123 136	155 264	16 23	10 11	30 50	13	-
to 34 percent	606 515	14 21	592 494	179 112	284 208	14 21	i	36 23	34 13	6
ot computed	21.7	26.1	21.5	_	-	-	-	-	_	
edion 000 or more	7 315	285	7 030	16.6 1 674	23.5 2 964	26.1 285	14.6 73	19.2 440	22.5 156	10.0– 132 108
s thon 20 percentto 24 percent	4 663 1 258	161 55	4 502 1 203	1 170 291	1 853 515	161 55	41 11	297 94	111 25	108 18
to 29 percent to 34 percent	867 320	52 12	815 308	104 78	389 133	52 12	7 5	19 16	13 7	6
percent or more	199	5	194	31	66	5	ğ	14	'	=
or computed	16.2	18.3	16.1	14.9	16.4	18.3	10.0-	13.7	13.3	14.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units DSS RENT	15 275	59	15 216	7 908	6 271	59	795	770	356	276
s thon \$100 0 to \$199	132 1 495	-	132 1 495	78 890	54 534	-	- 7	18	-	-
0 to \$299	975	_	975	567	336	Ξ.	48	110 57	<u>.</u>	ıį
to \$399 to \$499	1 362 2 579	29	1 362 2 550	728 1 200	569 1 223	29	90 132	39 171	40 90	46 51
to \$599 to \$749	3 426 3 044	19	3 426 3 025	1 711 1 730	1 556 1 133	19	226 227	157 46	52 78	55 67
to \$999 00 or more	1 368 369	_	1 368 369	677 113	589 138	-	39	111 25	50 19	19
sh rent	525 524	11 469	514 524	214 521	139 524	11 469	26 548	36	27	21
SEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	324	407	J24	321	324	407	346	493	572	524
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	3 711	21	3 690	2 293	1 197	21	125	242	25	0.4
thon \$10,000ss thon 20 percent	137	-	137	88	49	-	123	2 43 17	35	36
0 to 24 percent 5 to 29 percent	562 355	-	562 355	312 215	194 129	-	- 7	27 40	_	_
D to 34 percent	196 2 048	10	196 2 038	132 1 325	38 663	10	92	11 82	- 8	30
ot computed	413 50.0+	11 50.0+	402 50.0+	221 50.0+	124 50.0+	50.0+	26 50.0+	66 32.0	27 50.0+	6
ledion,000 to \$19,999	3 062	10	3 052	1 684	1 215	10	148	183	56	50.0 + 51
ess thon 20 percent	261 284	-	261 284	121 175	140 105	-	5	24 10	5	11
5 to 29 percent	327 318	-	327 318	172 237	146 81	-	8 34	33 26	11	5
5 percent or moreof computed	1 737 135	10	1 727 135	918 61	709 34	10	94 7	90	40	15
ledion	38.7	37.5	38.8	38.1	38.5	37.5	44.0	34.7	41.6	12 29.5
,000 to \$34,999	4 497 920	9 -	4 488 920	2 187 487	2 034 377	9	275 51	176 46	143 14	119 28
0 to 24 percent5 to 29 percent	1 193 1 022	9	1 193 1 013	581 447	551 515	9	73 65	59 11	40 48	42 16
0 to 34 percent	696 551	-	696 551	368 278	303 235	-	39 47	26 34	36 5	10 14
5 percent or moreot computed	115	07.5	115	26	53	07.5	-	-	-	9
edion	25.4 4 005	27.5 19	25.4 3 986	25.1 1 744	25.6 1 825	27.5 19	26.0 247	23.6 168	26.8 122	23.2 70
ss thon 20 percent	2 988 616	9 10	2 979 606	1 313 281	1 382 272	9	208 39	152	90 6	70 42 28
5 to 29 percent	221	-	221 90	72	117	-	-	- 9	12	-
0 to 34 percent 5 percent or more	90 22	-	22	34 16	36	_	_	-	14	_
Not computed	68 16.1	20.2	68 16.1	28 15.9	12 16.2	20.2	15.4	7 14.0	16.4	17.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Fitchburg city, Worcester County—Can.							Norcester County
Area	Troct 7105	Tract 7106	Troct 7107	Troct 7108	Tract 7109	Troct 7110	Tract 7111	Troct 7091	Troct 7092.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	232	726	53	461	-	300	788	309	1 884
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	138	350	18	341	-	187	479	219	1 337
Less than \$300\$300 to \$399	20	14	Ξ	8 51	Ξ.	3 7	5 7	Ξ	10 83 113 73 195 309 416 125 13 950
\$400 to \$499 \$500 ta \$599	20	59 36	=	13 22	=	16 29 32 43 51	29 25	5 7	113 73
\$600 to \$799 \$800 ta \$999	36 13	44 104	11 7	50 60	_	32 43	25 73 95	35 27	195
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	43	93	_	105 26	Ξ	51 6	189 30	49 47	416
52,000 ar more	6 773	- 856	- 783	6 879	=	827	26	49	13
Aedian (dollars)	94	376	35	120	-	113	1 013 309	1 322 90	950 547
ess than \$100	.8	44	11	. 8	_	32	33	_	45
5200 to \$299 5300 ta \$399	66 13	221 84	9 11	48 32	_	53 28	220 51	38 43	45 373 86 38
400 ta \$499500 or more	7	27 —	4	7 25	Ξ	Ξ	5	- 9	38
Aedian (dallars)	272	265	286	311	-	252	266	311	262
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ess thon \$20,000	51	213	22	75		55	114	22	200
Less than 20 percent	-	62	22 22	,-	Ξ.	14	114 23	33 5	232 67
20 to 24 percent	8	14	=	13	=	15 4	28	6 5	56 17
30 to 34 percent	12 26	46 91	=	10 52	=	22	6 57	5 12	83
Nat computed Medion 20,000 to \$34,999	5 41.2	33.3 159	15.0	48.1	Ξ	24.5	35.0	30.5	24.4
20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	32 25	103	9	77 40	Ξ	61 34	156	33 26	262
20 to 24 percent	_	15	Ξ	12		10	96 8 35	-	33
30 ta 34 percent	7	17 24	_	25	_		_	=	262 150 33 32 15
Not computed	_	-	10.5	_	Ξ.	17	17	7	_
35,000 to \$49,999	16.3 79	17.6 138	12.5 5	19.6 140	_	14.2 105	14.2 196	14.1 26	18.3 557 244
Less than 20 percent	43 11	78 14	5 -	79 9	_	58 21	96 15	21	244
25 to 29 percent	6	19 18	Ξ	17 14		5 16	21 36	_	68 87 101 57
35 percent or mareNot computed	13	9 -	Ξ	21	Ξ	5	28	5	57
Median 50,000 or more	10.0 <u>–</u> 70	14.5 216	17.5 17	17.5 169	-	16.6	20.7	10.0-	22.5
Less than 20 percent	53 17	186 14	iź	99	=	79 55 13	322 203	217 119	833 518 113 159
25 to 29 percent	-	_	=	37 21	-	13 4	62 34	18 41	113 159
30 to 34 percent	_	16 -	Ξ	7 5	_	4	34 23	19 20	22 21
Nat computed	16.7	12.7	14.2	- 17.7	_	17.1	17.2	18.4	17.0
Specified renter-occupied housing unitsROSS RENT	1 030	1 515	1 019	1 220	-	736	191	31	989
ess than \$100	24 151	7 125	16	. 8	-	5	-	_	_
200 to \$299 300 to \$399	68 126	93	372 130	112 140	Ξ	6 14	7 6	_	84 60
100 ta \$499	63 288	107 270 255	79 151	131 188	Ξ	57 71	13		135 157
500 to \$599	227	483	133 89	318 202	-	191 247	13 36 64	_	229 213
750 to \$999	72 3	128 11	40 —	79	_	116 11	23	,	59
a cash rentedian (dallars)	8 526	36 564	9 271	20 22 505	-	18 607	11	13	24 28
OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ess than \$10,000	466	346	527		_		633	825	523
Less than 20 percent	33 81	30	30	334 8	Ξ	174 -	7	4	174
25 to 29 percent	11	24	163 133	11	-	-	-	Ξ	18 41
35 percent or more	15 306	34 251	62 128	10 270		151	- 7	=	8
Not camputed	20 50.0+	7 50.0+	11 27.4	35 50.0+	_	23 50.0+	-	4	107
	199 18	326 13	233 45	324 3	-	128	50.0+ 3 <u>6</u>	_ 5	42.0 239
20 to 24 percent	36	8 31	29	71	-	-	7 7	Ξ	8 16
35 percent or more	22 115	50	19 37	57 36	Ξ	8 28	-1	= =	73
Nat computed	8	209 _15	103	149 8	-	86	17	5	130
20,000 ta \$34,999	37.5 223	45.4 461	33.2 174	33.8 294	-	38.7 248	50.0+	50.0+	12 39.9
ZV IQ Z4 Dercent I	56 66	54 136	55 27	113 93	-	57	74 13	-	325 51
30 ta 34 percent	66 55 29	132 53	26	28 39	-	32 58	13	-	65 104
Not computed	17	86	34 26	39 21	=	74 22	28 6	-	59 30
5,000 or more	24.2 142	26.5	25.4	21.8	-	5 27.8	30.0	22.5	16 26.9
Less than 20 percent	121	382 260	85 85	268 219	_	186 93	74	13	25.9 251 200
25 to 29 percent	18 3	85 12	-	28 14	-	58	43 19	4	200 39
35 percent or more	Ξ	iĩ	-	-	=	24	7	_	- 6
Nat computed	15.7	14 16.2	-	7	-	11	5	, -	6
		10.2	12.3	14.1	-	20.0	18.7	22.5	16.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Leo	minster city, Worces	ster County—Con.			Remain	der of Worcester Co	unty
Area	Tract 7092.02	Tract 7093	Tract 7094	Tract 7095	Tract 7096	Tract 7097	Troct 7001	Tract 7081	Troct 7121
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	902	13	348	1 591	141	1 369	1 307	1 521	2 353
With a mortgage	748	7	192	1 143	69	807	1 026	1 040	1 600
\$300 to \$399	15	Ξ	11 33	. 8 79	ากี	23 45	23 46	31 7	40 44
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	43 46	Ξ	36 28 30 9	62 67	- 6	45 75 55	91 84	36 95	101
600 to \$799	104	-	30	146	25	154	171	245	99 188
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	333 57	Ę	34	166 503 90	5 22	89 299	208 340	177 277	418 466
\$1,500 to \$1,999\$2,000 or more	8	7	11	22	_	54 13	49 14	146 26	466 150 94
Medion (dollars)	1 022 154	1 750	557 156	1 033 448	635 72	968 562	894 281	912	957
Less than \$100	-	- 6	-	_	_	-	_	481 4	753 -
\$200 to \$299	109	_	24 106	29 276	35 37	38 378	43 154	100 29 1	84 343
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	13		19 7	128 15	Ξ	109	74 10	78	343 256
\$500 or moreMedion (dollors)	11 249	175	227	279	202	15	-	-	62 8
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	130		102			260	260	242	285
Less than 20 percent	25	Ξ	17	182 31	46 18	255 11	232 44	206 48	395 89
20 to 24 percent	25 22 30	:	24 16	43 17	5 5	29 61	25 16	30 25	30 49
30 to 34 percent	41	-	36	16 75	18	21 127	138	21 82	16
Not computed	12 27.0	-	28.1	30.0	_	6	_	_	211
Medion	107	6	117	215	25.0 23	35.3 247	42.1 175	30.0 304	37.5 376
Less thon 20 percent	23 19	6 -	53 23 26	105 25	23	195 21	64 18	159 19	193
25 to 29 percent	23	_	26	25 28	-	16	18	52	26 31
35 percent or more	36	Ξ	15	57	Ξ	8	16 59	17 57	57 69
Not computed	27.5	10.0-	21.2	20.5	10.0-	13.4	26.5	18.8	19.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	237	_	85 67	386 164	39 18	273 132	376 172	314 127	411
20 to 24 percent	33 72	-	-	164 26	=	28	28	54	151 73
30 to 34 percent	1 45	Ξ.	10	66 85 45	6	34 37	28 75 70	54 72 37	46 22 119
35 percent or more	41	Ξ	8 -	45	10	42	31_	24	119
Medion	27.7 428	7	14.2	25.2 808	26.5	20.8 594	22.9	22.8	23.7 1 171
Less than 20 percent	210	<u>-</u>	44 32	539	33 27	408	524 295	697 409	775
20 to 24 percent	130 50	7	5	157 67	6	84 60	127 69	107 99	775 163 154 36
30 to 34 percent	38	_	Ξ	31 14	Ξ	23 11	8 25	53 29	36 43
Not computed	20.2	27.5	10.0-	14.5	11.0	8	-		_
Specified renter-occupied housing units	807	465	1 313	620	343	13.9 1 703	18.2 264	17,7 337	15.0 43 6
GROSS RENT Less thon \$100	_	6	7	_	_	41	_	_	
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	15 18	79 25	136 124	12	9	211	9		62
\$300 to \$399	61	25 72 78 62 22	179	13	15 30 62	82 79	8 23	19 31	45 11
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	138 194	78 62	313 241	160 279	62 91	315 460	23 27 31	39 92	61 36
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	198 128	22 116	172 101	61 36	80 42	378 107	54 21	44	64
\$1,000 or more	35	-	9	34	14	13	24	57 21	24 73
No cash rent Medion (dollars)	20 583	462	31 467	25 543	573	17 529	67 601	34 547	60 526
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS									520
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	86	137	392	60	39	305	58	41	101
Less thon 20 percent	Ā	- 6	7 41	Ξ	-	42 112			_
25 to 29 percent	ž	44 7	23	_		21	5	6	52
30 to 34 percent	57	73	23 23 257	44 16	30	95	_ 26	12	26 12
Not computed	21 50.0+	7 3 7 .7	41 50.0+	16 50.0+	50.0+	35 24.2	23 50.0+	23 50.0+	11 24.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	92	134 18	257	132	39	317	34	56	63
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent	15	-	44 41	Ξ	10	55 38 25	4	Ξ	_
25 to 29 percent	11	13 7	24	33	Ξ	25 41	Ī	9	-
35 percent or more	56 10	91 5	148	92	29	158	18	47	35 28
Not computed	45.6 310		36.7	41.2	39.0	34.9	12 50.0+	44.2	50.0 +
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	310 42	36	387 109	202 39	108	594 100	86 24	69	112 32
20 to 24 percent	42 88 80	12 15	123 65	48 48	39 39 17	167	10 22	15	36
25 to 29 percent	51	41.5 99 36 12 15 13 23	123 65 58 27	202 39 48 48 28 29	17	164	-	29 25	_
35 percent or moreNot computed	44 5	_	5		13	69 17	8 22	_	30 14
Medion	26.4 319	25.5 95	23.3 277	25.9 226	26.9 157	25.7 487	24.0 86	28.4 171	22.4 160
Less thon 20 percent	319 207	95 55	220 42	166	114	420	63	133	88
20 to 24 percent	58 38	13 21	42 12	21 31	36 7	59 8	Ξ	16 11	88 37 21
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	16	6	_	8	-	-	13	-	7
Not computed	,, =	10.0	3	15.1	17.	, =	10	11	7
Medion	16.5	19.2	14.8	15.1	17.1	16.0	17.3	16.2	18.1

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering		•	Worcester County (pt.)		Fitchburg	city, Worcester County	
Area	Fitchburg—Leominster, MA MSA	Total	Fitchburg city	Leominster city	Tract 7101	Tract 7102	Troct 7105
Occupied housing units	36 324	35 442	14 226	14 012	1 349	2 069	1 283
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	365 3 230 1 869 4 745 4 493 4 901 3 082 13 639	350 3 146 1 808 4 605 4 390 4 811 2 971 13 361	97 534 738 1 167 1 575 1 423 1 397 7 295	148 1 933 541 2 423 1 927 1 946 880 4 214	6 15 16 163 41 77 113 918	25 201 101 187 588 304 206 457	37 66 160 114 109 94 85 618
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	352 5 208 11 276 13 685 4 642 1 161	352 5 150 11 073 13 283 4 481 1 103	234 2 542 4 628 4 810 1 435 577	104 2 010 4 961 5 075 1 565 297	6 210 494 511 88 40	200 699 912 210 48	291 422 433 96 41
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	36 117 31 394 27 311 185 90 95	35 235 31 394 27 311 179 84 95	14 147 13 846 13 474 49 34 15	13 894 13 739 13 155 102 26 76	1 342 1 341 1 342 - - -	2 041 1 946 1 905 28 28	1 283 1 283 1 283 - - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	11 627 695 4 243 18 467 1 192 100	11 563 662 4 199 17 831 1 087 100	7 209 185 1 420 5 113 254 45	3 940 230 2 229 7 292 284 37	878 18 45 391 17	971 46 163 838 51	736 8 203 324 7 5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							·
None	3 884 13 131 13 927 5 382 1.6	3 872 12 914 13 548 5 108 1.6	2 356 5 819 4 608 1 443 1.4	1 325 5 142 5 571 1 974 1.6	146 548 514 141 1.5	161 887 777 244 1.6	308 606 301 68
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 to 1979 1970 or earlier	22 486 1 406 5 423 2 855 4 531 8 271 13 838 4 679 4 835 2 027 1 525 772	21 698 1 365 5 243 2 726 4 293 8 071 13 744 4 652 4 795 2 017 1 525 755	7 251 433 1 445 757 1 429 3 187 6 975 2 238 2 507 1 088	8 324 533 2 375 888 1 466 3 062 5 688 1 962 1 940 822 749	641 57 78 60 122 324 708 229 297 92 45 45	1 420 144 290 113 259 614 649 91 292 90 98	446 18 58 44 95 231 837 275 281 142 93
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	,,,,	733	488	215	45	78	46
Na telephone in unit	862 8 991 5 921 60 69 2 161 36 139 35 491 648 185 185	856 8 811 5 760 60 69 2 149 35 263 34 624 639 179 179	609 4 264 2 515 34 36 1 242 14 177 13 856 321 49 49	178 3 055 1 967 8 7 770 13 910 13 660 250 102	65 330 238 89 1 349 1 309 40 	- 672 452 28 - 53 2 041 2 027 14 28 28	69 432 200 - 8 178 1 283 1 235 48 -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Househald income in 1989 below paverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	47 962 25 658 3 214 987 2 227	47 733 25 618 3 182 976 2 206	40 848 23 686 1 715 348 1 367	50 164 26 759 1 124 376 748	35 258 28 387 126 38 88	42 610 25 782 233 34 199	35 905 20 377 228 32 196

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Fitchburg city,	Worcester County—Con	n.		Leominster city, Worce	ester County	
Area	Troct 7106	Tract 7108	Troct 7110	Tract 7092.01	Troct 7092.02	Tract 7094	Tract 7097
Occupied housing units	2 573	1 723	1 122	3 139	2 004	1 872	3 242
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or eorlier	36 207 83 87 160 387 1 613	20 16 171 120 225 71 1 100	23 5 18 182 58 89 747	32 625 121 534 614 446 189 578	57 667 100 282 182 195 72 449	7 6 29 270 116 290 161 993	27 80 106 634 441 477 261 1 216
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom 1 bedroom 2 bedrooms 3 bedrooms 4 bedrooms 5 or more bedrooms 5 or mor	16 477 859 865 208 148	145 266 626 373 241 72	146 406 376 114 80	9 342 964 1 341 422 61	12 176 1 026 634 123 33	25 437 568 663 128 51	20 600 1 178 1 030 364 50
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	2 562	1 715 1 715 1 692 8 - 8	1 113 1 122 1 117 	3 124 3 075 2 899 8 - 8	1 969 1 941 1 782 8 - 8	1 840 1 872 1 864 7 - 7	3 233 3 237 3 210 45 16 29
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	1 395	1 046	700	20.4			
Utility gas	50 210 872 27 19	32 73 551 21	729 10 131 247 - 5	884 42 362 1 773 55 23	482 85 367 1 034 36	814 39 217 775 27	570 55 769 1 821 27
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	475 1 112 737 249 1.3	343 801 452 127 1.2	141 435 378 168 1.6	248 976 1 319 596 1.8	119 763 854 268 1.7	322 847 523 180 1.3	387 1 367 1 053 435 1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	1 224 79 201 117 208 619 1 349 442 465 253 94 95	670 21 173 105 90 281 1 053 429 285 159 120 60	497 15 118 52 145 167 625 292 191 79 37	2 228 159 707 219 399 744 911 396 248 129 117 21	1 329 115 638 131 145 300 675 309 213 48 64	648 35 82 36 87 408 1 224 368 331 249 213 63	1 716 94 341 199 322 760 1 526 412 606 192 266 50
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	147 774 476 6 8 246	135 439 234 - - 110	72 263 178 - 9	24 554 390 _ _ 131	22 334 258 - 7 71	74 485 223 - - 162	15 1 049 599 8 - 290
Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	2 567 2 486 81 6 6	1 715 1 660 55 8 8	1 122 1 105 17 - -	3 131 3 105 26 8 8	1 996 1 948 48 8 8	1 865 1 827 38 7 7	3 197 3 149 48 45 45
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	36 852 25 494 260 40 220	44 959 22 103 284 47 237	38 158 25 229 221 45 176	48 514 25 066 160 54 106	45 487 31 185 138 84 54	34 817 22 867 371 68 303	49 492 27 573 223 109

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Wn	rcester County (pt.)		Fitchburg	city, Worcester County	
Area	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	Total	Fitchburg city	Leominster city	Troct 7101	Tract 7102	Troct 7105
Specified owner-occupied housing units	16 989	16 438	4 909	6 405	348	1 214	232
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	11 248	10 824	2 840	4 375	193	704	138
Less thon \$300	182 592	176 582	41 225	41 260	14 30	73	20
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	863	839 819	277 264	334 277	63 5	48 85 53 146 224	20 20
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	856 1 727	1 657	412	659	11 26	53	36
800 to \$999	2 143 3 709	2 052 3 561	542 890	707 1 627	26 44	146 224	36 13 43
51,500 to \$1,999	891 285	858 280	143 46	370 100	Ξ	67 8	- 6
Wedion (dollors)	938 5 741	937 5 614	874 2 069	984 2 030	483 155	915 510	773 94
Less than \$100	32 692	32 677	28 268	182	_	28 42	- 8
5100 to \$199	3 314	3 242	1 142	1 312 398	33 58 26	273 121	66 13
300 to \$399 400 to \$499	1 277 300	1 248 289	442 111	98	- 11	43	13
500 or more	126 264	126 264	78 266	40 262	27 244	3 266	7 272
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	2 996	2 934	1 126	975	110	266	51
Less thon \$20,000	654 434	638	283	174	29	79	31
20 to 24 percent	349	427 343	157 102	185 151	14	49 29 24 76	. 8
30 to 34 percent	211 1 315	211 1 282	105 459	60 392	7 54	24 76	12 26
Not computed	33 31.1	33 31.0	20 30.5	13 29.0	40.9	9 25.1	5 41.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 851 1 555	2 753 1 518	937 538	984 564	60 29	230 119	32 25
Less thon 20 percent	267	262	78	121 125	5	34	-
25 to 29 percent	289 200	289 178	72 60	28	4 	25 52	=
35 percent or moreNot computed	540	506	189	146	22	_	7 -
Medion	18.5 3 946	18.4 3 840	17.8 1 200	17.6 1 556	21.0 121	19.4 278	16.3 79 43 11
Less thon 20 percent	1 837 438	1 805 422	677 123	687 144	94 10	145 30 44 36 23	43
25 to 29 percent	610 562	587 548	130 158	264 269	11	44	6
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	499	478	112	192	6 -	23	13
Not computed	21.6	21.4	16.6	23.2	14.1	18.5	10.0-
Less thon 20 percent	7 196 4 591	6 911 4 430	1 646 1 158	2 890 1 802	57 41	440 297	70 53 17
20 to 24 percent	1 240 860	1 185 808	291 97	497 389	ii	94 19	17
30 to 34 percent	307 190	295 185	78 22	128	5	16 14	=
Not camputed	. 8	8	_	66		-	Ξ
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	13 705	16.0 13 646	14.7 6 946	16.4 5 663	10.0 – 708	13.7 636	16.7 837
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	121	121	67	54	_	10	24
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	1 418 892	1 418 892	837 496	510	7	85	134
\$300 to \$399	1 260	1 260	662	324 533	40 90	25 26	134 52 110
6400 to \$499	2 332 3 004	2 303 3 004	1 062 1 495	1 114	113 198	154 130	56 241
6600 to \$749	2 643 1 179	2 624 1 179	1 470 549	992 528	208 26	46 111	164 45
1,000 or more	340 516	340 505	94 214	128 130	- 26	13 36	3 8
Medion (dollors)	519	519	515	519	545	500	514
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000	3 317 129	3 296 129	1 969 80	1 127 49	106	200	310
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	543 341	543	293	194	=	9 27	33 64
30 to 34 percent	190	341 190	209 126	121 38	7	40 11	11 15
35 percent or moreNot computed	1 743 371	1 733 360	1 065 196	618	73 26	56 57	167 20
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	49.4 2 684	49.0 2 674	48.6 1 452	50.0+ 1 069	50.0 + 125	29.4 150	42.9 169
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	203 266	203 266	82 165	121	-	-	18 36
25 to 29 percent	295 284	295	155	131	8	10 24	_
35 percent or more	1 501	284 1 491	209 780	75 611	34 71	26 90	15 92
Not computed	135 38.6	135 38.6	61 37.9	34 38.1	7 39.6	38.4	8 36.9
Less thon 20 percent	4 082 846	4 073 846	1 968 440	1 838 350	254 43	137 14	216
20 to 24 percent	1 087	1 087 893	524 389	502 453	65	59	216 49 66 55 29
30 to 34 percent	647 494	647 494	350 239	272	60 39	11 26	55 29
Not computed	106 25.3	106	26	217 44	47 -	27 —	-
\$35,000 or more	3 622	25.3 3 603	25.1 1 557	25.5 1 629	26.6 · 223	24.6 149	24.5 142
20 to 24 percent		2 763 473	1 206 220	1 273 200	198 25	133	142 121 18
25 to 29 percent	90	187 90	53 34	102 36	-	-	3
35 percent or more	22	22	16		_	9	-
Not computed	68	68	28	12		• =	-

Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con. Table 35.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Fitchburg city	Worcester County—Con			Leominster city, Word	ester County	
Area	Tract 7106	Troct 7108	Troct 7110	Troct 7092.01	Troct 7092.02	Troct 7094	Tract 7097
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	714	428	289	1 848	854	337	1 355
With a mortgage	338	308 8	176	1 301 10	705	181	793
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	14 59	43 13	7 5	83 113	9 43	33 36	23 45
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	36 44	11 50	29 32	73 185	45 46 94	28 30	75 50
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	104	46 105	43	292 416	132 328	9 34	80
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more		26 6	6	116 13	45 8	11	23 45 75 50 154 80 299 54 13 969
Medion (dollors)	850 376	885 120	850 113	950 547	1 026 149	577 156	969 549
Less than \$100	44	- 8	32	45	5	24	38
\$200 to \$299	221 84	48 32	53 28	373 86	104 13	106 19	378
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	27	7 25 311	-	38 5	16 11	7	109 22 15
Medion (dollars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	265		252	262	251	227	260
Less thon \$20,000	213 62	75 -	55 14	232 67	125 25	102 17	255 11
20 to 24 percent	14 46	13	15	56 17	22 30	24 16	11 29 61 21 127
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	91	10 52	22	9 83	4]	9 36	21 127
Medion	33.3 159	48.1 77	24.5	24.4 262	27.0	28.1	6 35.3 247 195 21 16
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	103	40	34 10	150	97 17 19	106 42	247 195
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 30 to 35 percent 30 to 36 percent 30 percent 30 to 36 percent 30	17	12	-	150 33 32 15	23	23 26	16
35 percent or more	24	25	17	32	32	15	8
Medion	17.6 138	19.6 107	14.2 94	18.3 548	27.7 219	22.4 85	13.4
Less than 20 percent	78 14	60	47 21	244 68	46	67	268 127 28 34 37
25 to 29 percent	19 18	17	5 16	87 92	22 72 45	10	34
35 percent or more Not computed	9 -	21	5	57	34	8	42
Medion \$50,000 or more	14.5 204	18.2 169	20.0 79	22.2 806	27.9 413	14.2 44	21.3 585
Less thon 20 percent	174 14	99 37	55 13	500 104	205 125	32	585 399 84 60 23
25 to 29 percent	16	21 7	4 4	159 22	50 33	5	60
35 percent or more	Ξ	5	3 -	21	Ξ.		11 8
MedionSpecified renter-occupied housing units	12.2 1 349	17.7 1 053	17.1 625	17.0 911	20.1 67 5	10.0- 1 215	13.7 1 52 6
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	7	8	5	_	_	7	41
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	125 93	112 140	6 14	84 60	8 18	136 124	211 82
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	95 251	106 149	57 41	135 157	53 110	160 298	79 271
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	204 433	274 149	191 204	183 181	177 160	195 172	399 315
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	94 11	73 20	78 11	59 24	104 25	83 9	107 13
No cash rentMedion (dollors)	36 560	22 500	18 594	28 504	20 580	31 463	8 522
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less thon \$10,000 Less thon 20 percent	310	302 8	150	174	70	380	288 42
20 to 24 percent	30 24	11	-	18 41	8	41 23	112
30 to 34 percent	34 215	10 238	143	8 107	41	23 245	_
Not computed	7 50.0+	35 50.0+	7 50.0+	42.0	21 50.0+	41 50.0+	87 26 24.0
Medion	293 13	281 3	83	223 8	85 8	203 44	291
20 to 24 percent	8 31	61 57	-	16 73	11	33	24.0 291 55 38 25 35 138
30 to 34 percent	45 181	20 132	28 49	114	56	117	35 138
Not computed	15 44.5	8 33.9	37.6	12 37.5	10 49,4	36.6	33 0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	394 54	247 113	238 57	310 51	274 35	365 109	500 89
20 to 24 percent	117 100	70 10	238 57 32 58 74	65 104	67 80	101 65	161 112
30 to 34 percent	53 70	39 15	74 12	44 30	51 36	58 27	61
Not camputed	26.3	20.7	5 27.4	16 26.5	5 27.0	5 23.5	8 24.9
\$35,000 or more	352 251	223 192	154 81	204 169	246 187	267 210	447 398
20 to 24 percent	76	10 14	38 24	23	20 23	42 12	41 8
30 to 34 percent	11	Ξ	11	6 6	16	=	-
Not computed	14 15.5	7 13.7	19.6	15.9	15.3	3 14.5	15.8

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Wo	orcester County (pt.)
Area	Fitchburg-Leam- inster, MA MSA	Total	Fitchburg city	Leaminster city
Occupied housing units	629	625	344	272
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to Morch 1990	79	_ 79	_	
1985 to 1988	33	33	35 24 32	44 9
1970 to 1979	139 88	139 88	32 61	98 27 5 16 73
1950 to 1959	49 27	49 23	44	5
1939 or earlier	214	214	141	73
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	15 156	15 156	9 81	6
2 bedrooms	224	224	111	113
3 bedrooms	167 58	163 58	109 34	6 75 113 45 24
5 or more bedrooms	9	9	-	9
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen focilitiesSource of water, public system or private company	623 625	619 625	344 344	266
Sewage disposal, public sewer	611	611	344	272 267
Owner-occupied housing units		_	Ξ	-
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-	=
IOUSE HEATING FUEL				
thlity gos	326	322 25	255 19	67
ectricity	25 151	151	40	6 111
1 other fuels	118	118 9	30	79 9
o fuel used	-	<u>-</u>	-	<u>-</u>
EHICLES AVAILABLE				
one	150 306	150 302	119 159	31
	147	147	66	143 72
or morehides per household	26 1.1	26 1.1	.8	72 26 1.3
EAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	135	131	36	86
789 to Morch 1990	12 42	12 42	7	5 35
80 to 1984	8	8	<u>-</u>	8
69 or earlier	25 48	25 44	7 15	9 29
789 to Morch 1990	494 228	494 228	308	186
85 to 1988	203	203	132 137	96 66
70 to 1979	53 10	53 10	39	14 10
ELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	-	-	-	
telephone in unit				
ouseholder 65 years and over	77 56	77	54	23
Owner-occupied housing units Locking complete plumbing focilities	42	56 42	18 4	29 29
NO Telephone in unit	11	11		11
No venicie avoliobie	14	14	6	8
mplete plumbing focilities	629 580	625 576	344 309	272
cking complete plumbing facilities	49	49	35	258 14
1.00 or less persons per room	-	_	-	-
ean household income in 1989:	~	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units (dollors)	44 781	45 282	43 553	A7 202
pusehold income in 1989 below poverty level	23 692 170	23 692	21 002	47 303 28 147
Owner-occupied nousing units	-	170	161	9
Renter-occupied housing units	170	170	161	9

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering		W	orcester County (pt.)
Area	Fitchburg-Leom- inster, MA MSA	Total	Fitchburg city	Leominster city
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	102	98	25	64
With a mortgage	93 11	93 11	25	59
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799] "	1 "=	Ξ.	''-
\$500 ta \$599 \$600 to \$799	16	16	11	5
\$800 to \$999	14 34	14 34	14	14 20
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	9 -	9 -	=	9
Medion (dollors)	981 9	981 5	1 054	997 5
Less than \$100	_	_	Ξ	
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	9 -	5 -	_	5
\$400 ta \$499	_	_	-	=
Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	225	225	-	225
Less thon 20 percent	=	_	=	Ξ
20 ta 24 percent	=	_ =	Ξ	_
30 to 34 percent	_	=	Ξ	-
Not computed	29	25	-	- , ,
Less thon 20 percent	15	เ	=	16 11
25 to 29 percent	9	9	=	=
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	5	5	=	5
Medion	14.8 38	25.8 38	18	13.6 20 5
Less thon 20 percent	16	16	ii	5
25 to 29 percent	13	13	- - 7	_
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	9	9	<u>-</u>	6 9
Medion	31.2 35	31.2 35	14.1 7	34.2
\$50,000 or more	14 14	14	<u> </u>	28 14 14
25 to 29 percent	7	7 -	7	Ξ.
35 percent or more	-	Ξ	_	_
MedianSpecified renter-occupied housing units	21.3 494	21.3 494	27.5 308	20.0 186
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	3	3	3	_
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	23 39	23 39 46	23 27	12
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	46 62	62	38 22	8 40
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	98 152	98 152	73 76	8 40 25 76 25
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	59 12	59 12	34 12	25 -
Na cash rent Median (dallars)	580	580	564	624
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	159	159	139	20
20 to 24 percent	11	11 3	11 3	_
30 to 34 percent	6 114	6 114	6 103	11
Nat computed	25 50.0+	25 50.0+	16 50.0+	50.0 +
Median	80 17	80 17	40 5	40 12
20 to 24 percent	10	10	10 -	_
30 to 34 percent	6 47	6 47	25	6 22
Not computed	37.7	37.7	36.9	41.7
Less than 20 percent	126 14	126 14	79 14	47
20 ta 24 percent	45 33 17	45 33	23 24	22 9
30 to 34 percent	17 17	17 17	11 7	6 10
Not computed	25.6	25.6	25.5	25.8
\$35,000 or more Less than 20 percent	129 70	129 70	50 50	79 20
20 to 24 percent	44 15	44 15	Ξ.	44 15
30 ta 34 percent	-	-	Ξ	-
Not computed	19.3	19.3	15.7	22.2

Table 38.	Selected Structural C	haracteristics o	of Housing	Units	With an	American	Indian,	Eskimo,	or Aleut
	Householder: 1990								

[The above table was amitted because there were na qualifying areas]

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 [The above table was amitted because there were na qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Wo	prcester County (pt.)
Area	FitchburgLeom- inster, MA MSA	Total	Fitchburg city	Leominster city
Occupied housing units	514	508	296	188
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to Morch 1990	23 58 43 52 38 50 38 212	23 58 37 52 38 50 38 212	21 28 12 23 - 33 179	14 37 9 32 15 43 5
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	57 190 195 61	- 57 190 195 55	32 146 107 —	25 44 81 38
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen focilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	504 499 468 23 - 23	498 499 468 23 - 23	286 296 280 23 -	188 188 188 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gos	275 45 34 160 -	275 45 34 154 –	207 45 2 42 - -	68 - 24 96 -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	72 180 214 48 1.6	72 180 208 48 1.6	67 114 104 11 1.2	5 59 87 37 2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units 1985 to 1988 1986 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1984 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 or earlier	213 44 85 55 21 8 301 198 82 21	207 44 79 55 21 8 301 198 82 21	90 6 43 17 16 8 206 138 57 11	93 14 36 38 5 - 95 60 25 10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and over Owner-occupied housing units Lacking complete plumbling focilities No telephone in unit No vehicle avoilable	22 15 - - - 2 491	22 15 - - 2 485	13 15 - - 2 273	9
Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	491 384 107 23 10	485 378 107 23 10 13	2/3 191 82 23 10 13	188 163 25 - - -
Mean household Income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	76 123 24 094 111 11 100	78 126 24 094 105 5	42 698 22 259 87 - 87	119 135 28 072 18 5

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

Threshold is 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			rcester County (pt.	'
Area	Fitchburg—Leam- inster, MA MSA	Tatol	Fitchburg city	Leaminster city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	123	117	33	60
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	123	117	33	60
than \$200	- 8	- 8	- 8	_
\$300 to \$399	ıĭ	ıĭ	11	-
5500 to \$599	24	24	Ξ	24
1,000 to \$1,799	31 39	31 33	14	17
51,000 ta \$1,499	5	5	Ξ.	5
	5 940	5 934	439	24 17 9 5 5 933
Aedian (dollors)	-	-	-	-
ess than \$100	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
200 ta \$299	_	_	_	Ξ
400 to \$499	-	-	-	-
500 or moreedian (dollars)	=	Ξ.	Ξ	=
OUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	11	5		5
ess than \$20,000 Less thon 20 percent	<u>'</u> -	-	Ξ	-
20 to 24 percent	_	Ξ	-	_
30 to 34 percent	7	-	-	-
35 percent or more Nat computed	6 5	5	_	5
Madian	50.0+ 11	11	Ξ	4
20 to 24 percent	'-	'-	-	_
20 to 24 percent	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
25 to 29 percent	11	11	_	4
Not computed	-	_	Ξ	_
Medion	50.0+ 38	50.0+ 38	33	37.5 5
35,000 to \$49,999	19	19	33 19	5
20 to 24 percent	5 -	5 -	Ξ	5
30 to 34 percent	14	14	14	Ξ
Not computed	,, -			-
Medion50,000 or more	17.5 63	17.5 63	14.3	22.5 46
Less than 20 percent	46	46 4	-	46 37 4
20 ta 24 percent	-1	-	Ξ	_
30 to 34 percent	13	13	Ξ	5
Not computed	16.7	_ 16.7	-	14.7
Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	301	301	206	95
ess than \$100	_			
100 to \$199	11	11	11	Ξ
200 to \$299	32	32	21	11
400 to \$499	34	34	19	15
500 to \$599600 ta \$749	85 108	85 108	56 86	15 29 22
750 ta \$999	31	31	13	18
o cash rent	.			_
Nedian (dollars)	581	581	590	563
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
ess than \$10,000	71	71	58	13
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8	
25 ta 29 percent	3	3	3	_
35 percent ar mare	52	52	47	5
Not computed Median \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+	8 50.0+	50.0+	50.0 +
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	63	63	38	25
20 ta 24 percent	_	_	Ξ	_
25 ta 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	15	15 5	_ 5	15
35 percent ar mareNot computed	43	43	33	10
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0 +	_ 29.2
Less than 20 percent	72	72	47	25
20 to 24 percent	26	26	15	11
30 to 34 percent	31	31 7	17 7	14
35 percent or mareNot computed	8	8	8	_
Median	26.6	26.6	27.5	25.5
35,000 or more	95 52	95 52	63 29	25.5 32 23 9
20 to 24 percent	43	43	34	23
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	_	Ξ	=	-
Not computed		-	-	-
Medion	19.2	19.2	20.4	18.5

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of only roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[Householders of hispatric origin may be of only foce. Thresh	Total is 400 persons. Dan	o based on sample and subj	ect to sampling variability,	see text. For definition	ons of terms and meanings of	symbols, see text]	
Census Tract or Block Numbering		٧	Vorcester County (pt.)		Fitchburg	city, Worcester County	
Area	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	Totol	Fitchburg city	Leominster city	Tract 7102	Troct 7105	Tract 7106
Occupied housing units	1 916	1 896	972	884	167	175	204
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	44 202 104 338 125 194 117 792	44 202 97 338 125 194 111 785	34 46 56 94 84 136 44 478	10 148 32 244 41 51 60 298	31 - 25 63 48 -	27 9 47 18 10 8 22 34	- 6 9 21 7 21 12 128
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	77 362 881 503 77 16	77 355 874 503 71 16	39 200 398 275 49	38 155 469 203 14 5	8 23 88 41 7 -	26 81 68 -	31 39 40 64 30
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	1 862 1 863 1 798 70 - 70	1 842 1 863 1 798 70 - 70	953 939 933 32 - 32	849 884 865 38 - 38	167 158 149 - - -	175 168 170 13 -	185 197 192 19 -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	984 70 425 410 18 9	984 70 418 397 18	678 70 51 159 5	299 - 367 205 13 -	133 10 18 6 - -	116 32 9 18	113 16 16 50 -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	572 846 420 78 1.0	572 832 420 72 1.0	385 412 136 39 .8	187 412 259 26 1.1	35 102 30 - 1.0	110 54 11 - .4	83 59 50 12 1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	218 28 118 20 13 39 1 698 865 6660 133 33	198 28 111 20 13 26 1 698 865 660 133 33 7	68 5 44 - 13 6 904 462 341 86 15	90 7 43 20 20 794 403 319 47 18	6 - 6 - - 161 64 59 23 15	9 - - - - 166 116 40 10	20
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	248 83 30 - 15 39	248 76 23 - 15 39	180 46 13 - 15 39	68 30 10 - - -	6 8 - - - 8	47 - - - - -	38 10 - - - 10
Complete plumbing focilities	1 846 1 535 311 70 38 32	1 826 1 515 311 70 38 32	940 812 128 32 - 32	846 663 183 38 38 -	167 149 18 - - -	162 145 17 13 —	185 151 34 19
Macon household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below paverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	43 759 20 379 707 7 700	45 232 20 379 707 7 700	51 154 16 567 470 - 470	45 857 24 719 230 - 230	41 000 17 712 80 - 80	37 220 8 942 112 - 112	88 845 17 720 101 — 101

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of ony roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Fitchburg city, Worcester Co	ounty—Con.	Leominster city, Worcester County			
Area	Tract 7108	Tract 7110	Tract 7092.01	Troct 7092.02	Troct 7094	Troct 7097
Occupied housing units	149	116	150	121	175	214
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	=	-	11	10 56	Ξ	- 9
1980 to 1984	Ξ.	=	38	5 42	13 21	10 108
1960 to 1969	53	=	13 27	8	13 11	11 - 17
1940 to 1949	96	116	61	Ξ	112	59
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	16 76	46	- - 91	- 11 89	7 51	20
2 bedrooms 3 bedrooms	45 12	36 34	59	21	51 62 46	20 155 39
4 bedrooms5 or more bedrooms	-	-	=	=	5	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private company Sewoge dispasal, public sewer	149 149 149	116 116 116	150 150 150	93 121 110	168 175 175	214 214
ocking complete plumbing focilities	- -	-		8 -	7	214 17
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-	-	8	7	17
HOUSE HEATING FUEL Utility gos	121	78	80	25	116	
Bottled, tonk, or LP gos	121 - -	12	47	25 - 50	115 	14
Electricity Fuel oil, kerosene, etc All other fuels	28 _	18	23	46	36 6	173 27
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	-	-	-	-	-	-
None	56	51	38	16	43	19
}	56 68 25	41 12	50 62	16 82 23	63 65 32	115 76
B or more/ehicles per household	.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	15 1.0	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	7 -	=	8 _	22 —	5 _	23
980 to 1984 970 to 1979	- - 7	-	8 -	22	_ 5	13
969 or earlier	<u> </u>	116	142	- - 99	-	10
1989 to Morch 1990	142 73 59 10	78 I	85 40	84 15	170 94 41	191 63 118
980 to 1984 970 to 1979 969 or earlier	10	26 12 -	17	Ξ	20 8	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	-	-	-	-	7	-
No telephone in unit	33	8	_	5	41	15
louseholder 65 years ond over Owner-occupied housing units	7 7	=	-	-	7	15
Locking complete plumbing focilities No telephone in unit	ź	=	Ξ	Ξ	= =	10
No vehicle avoilable	149	116	- 150	113		
1.00 or less persons per room	126 23	116	122 28	93 20	168 130 38	197 165 32 17
ocking complete plumbing focilities	-	=	Ė	8 8	7 7	17 17
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors)	10.450		_	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units (dollors)	18 452 16 503 85	20 499	55 065 24 120	41 834 29 710	70 504 18 891	61 065 30 119
Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	85	47	41 _ 41	26 - 26	82 - 82	29 - 29

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Hauseholders af Hispanic arigin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions af terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			Warcester County (pt.)			burg city, Worcester Cour	nty
Area	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	Total	Fitchburg city	Leominster city	Tract 7102	Troct 7105	Tract 7106
Specified owner-occupied housing units	143	123	28	62	6	-	12
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	130	117	22	49	4		12
With a mortgage	130	"-	22	62	-	Ξ.	12
\$300 to \$399	_	_		-	_		_
\$500 to \$599	10	10	-	10 10	_	-	-
\$600 to \$799	31	24	.6	9	6	Ξ.	_
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	63 16	63	16	23 10	Ξ	Ξ	12
\$2,000 or more	1 069	1 071	1 104	1 033	925	Ξ.	1 125
Not mortgoged	13	'6'	6	1 000	-	-	-
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	_	_	Ξ.	Ξ.	1 1	_	-
\$200 to \$299	13	6	6		_	Ξ.	
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$500 or more	225	225	225	Ξ.	_	Ξ	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	20	6	6		_	Ξ.	
20 to 24 percent	-	- 6	- 6	-	-	-	
25 to 29 percent	_		-	=	-	-	
35 percent or more	14	_		=		Ξ	
Medion	45.7	27.5 26	27.5	10	-	-	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	26	-		-	-	-	
20 to 24 percent	10	10	_	10		_	
30 ta 34 percent	9	9 7	-	-	-	_	
35 percent or moreNot computed		_	Ξ.	Ξ.	_	_	
Median	31.7	31.7 48	10	22.5 21	-	_	
\$35,000 ta \$49,999 Less than 20 percent		-	-	-	-	-	
20 to 24 percent	15	15	- 6	6	6	_	
30 to 34 percent	19	19	-4	11	_		
35 percent or mareNat computed		_	<u>-</u>	_	27.5	-	
Median	30.8	30.8	29.2 12	32.0 31	27.5	Ξ.	13
Less thon 20 percent	25	25	12	13	_	_	1:
20 to 24 percent	13	13	-	13	-	-	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	11	5 -	_	5 -	_	_	
Not camputed	19.9	19.2	17.5	26.0	_		17.
Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 668	1 668	880	788	148	166	17:
GROSS RENT	16	15	Q	7	8		
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	15 77	77	27	50	27	_	
\$200 to \$299 \$300 ta \$399	87	87 70	81 27	43	25 13	10 14	1
\$400 to \$499	234	234 643	127 294	107 349	38 30	16 70	1 ¹
\$500 ta \$599 \$600 ta \$749	643		198	127	30	47	5
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	163	163	104 14	31	7	y	3
Na cash rent	9	9	552	9 546	403	_ 569	59
Median (dollars)	549	549	332	340	403	307	3,
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				100		110	7
Less than 20 percent	590		391 8	199 7	60	119	7.
20 to 24 percent	-		11	19	11	Ξ.	
25 ta 29 percent	30	7	-	7	-		_
35 percent or mare	509		354 18	155 11	32	119	7
Not computed Medion	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+ 140	45.4	50.0+ 40	50.0 2
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	350	350 37	210 30	7	33 15	-	2
20 to 24 percent	.8		17	8	- 9	_	
25 to 29 percent	42	42	32	10	-	7	,
35 percent or mare	246	246	131	115	-	33	1
Not computed	42.6			46.4 269	25.8 32	50.0 + 7	50.0 5
\$20,000 ta \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	103	103	40	63	25	7	2
20 to 24 percent	63	63 129	34 48	29 81			3
25 to 29 percent	76	76	. 25	51 36	7	-	
35 percent ar mareNat camputed	. 9	9		9	-	17.5	25.
Median	26.9		109	27.3 180		17.5	25.
\$35,000 or mare	211	211	57	154 26	23	-	
20 to 24 percent	. 29			-		1	1
30 to 34 percent	-	-	_			-	
35 percent ar mareNat camputed				10.0	141	-	26
Median	14.9	14.9	19.4	13.9	14.1	-	26.

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Fitchburg city, Worcester Co	ounty—Con.	Leominster city, Worcester County			
Area	Tract 7108	Tract 7110	Tract 7092.01	Troct 7092.02	Troct 7094	Tract 7097
Specified owner-occupied housing units	-		8	22	5	13
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	-	-	8	22	5	13
Less than \$300	-	_		Ξ	_	
\$400 to \$499		Ξ1	_	_	_	-
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	-	- 1	-	6	-	4
\$800 to \$999	Ξ	=	8	บุ	=	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999\$2,000 or more	<u> </u>	Ξ.	-	5 -	5 -	
Median (dollars)	- -	_	1 375	1 114	1 750	964
Less than \$100		Ξ.	Ī	<u> </u>		-
\$200 to \$299	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	<u> </u>	=	<u> </u>	Ξ	Ξ	
\$500 or moreMedian (dollors)	_	=	_	Ξ	_	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	<u>-</u>	_	_		_	
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	=	=	-		
35 percent or moreNot computed	=	=	Ξ	Ξ.	=	
Median	=	=	Ī	Ξ	_	_
Less than 20 percent	=	_		Ξ	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	Ξ	=	
30 to 34 percent	=	-	Ξ.	_	_	
Not computed Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	_	-		Ξ	_	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	_	_	-	17	_	
20 to 24 percent		_	-	6	-	=
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	-	-	=	11	Ξ	
Not computed	<u>-</u>	=	_	_		
Median	_		- 8	31.1 5	5	13
Less than 20 percent	_	_	-		<u> </u>	iš
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent		_	8	_	5	
35 percent or moreNot computed	Ξ	Ξ	-	-	Ξ	
Medion		=	27.5	32.5	27.5	16.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	142	116	142	99	170	191
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	_	=	-	-	.7	-
\$200 to \$299	12	-	-	<u>'</u>	14	Ξ
\$400 to \$499	16	30	12	8	8 32	32
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	52 35	21 43	57 73	43 20	48 24	129 10
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	27	22	<u> </u>	11	33	iĭ
No cash rent Median (dollors)	- 587	639	602	-	-	9
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000				561	532	536
Less from 20 percent	73	39	25	19	84 7	19
20 to 24 percent	-	-	<u>-</u>		_	-
30 to 34 percent	64	39	_ 25	-	_ 77	
Not computed	9 50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	11	_	19
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	33	22	38	50.0+ · 7	50.0 + 32	50.0+ 20
20 to 24 percent	<u> </u>	Ξ	Ξ	7	- 8	-
25 to 29 percent	16	8 _		-	_	_
35 percent or moreNot computed	17	14	38	Ξ	24	10 10
Median \$20,000 to \$34,999	40.3 6	36.1	50.0+	17.5	38.6	42.5
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	-	43	49 12	31 7	31 7	104 28 13 29 25
25 to 29 percent	Ī.	8 12	11	5	11 13	13
30 to 34 percent	-	13	26	_ _ 19	-	29 25
Not computed	45.0	30.6		<u>-</u> ·		9
\$35,000 or more Less than 20 percent	30 12	12	30.3 30	35.9 42	23.9 23	26.1 48
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	12	12	30	20 22	19 4	48
30 to 34 percent		_	-	-	.=	-
35 percent or more Not computed Median	Ī	_	=	=		_
	20.8	17.5				

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder:

C	ensus Tract or Block Numbering		W	orcester County (pt.)			city, Worcester County	
4	Area	Fitchburg—Leominster, MA MSA	Total	Fitchburg city	Leominster city	Troct 7102	Troct 7105	Troct 7106
V	Occupied housing units	35 285	34 423	13 800	13 444	2 015	1 219	2 484
YE	AR STRUCTURE BUILT							
19: 19: 19: 19: 19:	89 to Morch 1990	354 3 111 1 801 4 579 4 438 4 777 3 027 13 198	339 3 027 1 747 4 439 4 335 4 687 2 922 12 927	86 510 703 1 157 1 544 1 348 1 392 7 060	148 1 838 524 2 267 1 903 1 904 836 4 024	25 192 101 187 568 279 206 457	26 57 134 114 109 86 85 608	30 198 73 80 153 387 1 563
BE	DROOMS							
1 to 2 to 3 to 4 to 4 to 5	bedroom	314 5 003 10 777 13 427 4 613 1 151	314 4 952 10 581 13 025 4 458 1 093	234 2 446 4 416 4 716 1 416 572	66 1 908 4 688 4 929 1 561 292	200 658 899 210 48	272 377 433 96 41	16 452 828 839 201 148
SE	LECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Sou Sev Loc	mplete kitchen focilities urce of woter, public system or privote company woge disposol, public sewer king complete plumbing focilities Dwner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	35 113 30 386 26 332 147 90 57	34 251 30 386 26 332 141 84 57	13 721 13 431 13 052 49 34 15	13 361 13 171 12 598 64 26 38	1 987 1 892 1 851 28 28	1 219 1 219 1 219 - - -	2 464 2 484 2 473 6 6
	DUSE HEATING FUEL							
Bot Elec Fue All No	lity gos	11 127 674 3 965 18 254 1 174 91	11 063 641 3 928 17 631 1 069 91	6 905 164 1 386 5 060 249 36	3 751 230 1 992 7 163 271 37	926 46 154 838 51	699 194 314 7 5	1 359 37 194 857 27 10
VE	HICLES AVAILABLE							
1 - 2 - 3 o	or more	3 570 12 667 13 695 5 353 1.7	3 558 12 464 13 316 5 085 1.6	2 164 5 656 4 537 1 443 1.4	1 203 4 855 5 428 1 958 1.7	148 855 768 244 1.6	288 573 290 68 1.1	420 1 105 710 249 1.3
YE	AR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
198 197 197 198 198 198	Owner-occupied housing units	22 334 1 397 5 346 2 835 4 524 8 232 12 951 4 141 4 541 1 996 1 508 765	21 566 1 356 5 173 2 706 4 286 8 045 12 857 4 114 4 501 1 986 1 508 748	7 212 433 1 419 757 1 422 3 181 6 588 1 993 2 396 1 066 645 488	8 256 533 2 347 868 1 466 3 042 5 188 1 669 1 757 813 741 208	1 420 144 290 113 259 614 595 59 279 90 89 78	437 18 49 44 95 231 782 245 256 142 93 46	1 216 79 193 117 208 619 1 268 396 430 253 94
SEL	LECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
Hou C L N	telephone in unit useholder 65 years ond over	708 8 931 5 891 60 69 2 145	702 8 758 5 737 60 69 2 133 34 282	507 4 241 2 502 34 36 1 226	126 3 025 1 957 8 7 770	- 672 452 28 - 53	48 432 200 - 8 178	140 764 476 6 8 236
1 Lock 1	nplete plumbing facilities .00 or less persons per room .01 or more persons per room	35 138 34 695 443 147 147	34 282 33 848 434 141 141	13 751 13 504 247 49 49	13 380 13 261 119 64 64	1 987 1 973 14 28 28	1 219 1 181 38 	2 478 2 417 61 6
R Hou	an household Income in 1989: Dwner-occupied housing units (dollors) esehold income in 1989 below poverty level Dwner-occupied housing units Lenter-occupied housing units	48 018 26 135 2 789 980 1 809	47 772 26 096 2 757 969 1 788	40 820 24 337 1 449 348 1 101	50 224 27 083 972 376 596	42 610 27 022 197 34 163	35 878 21 115 191 32 159	36 443 26 183 216 40 176

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Fitchburg city, Worcester	County—Con.	Leominster city, Worcester County			
Area	Troct 7108	Troct 7110	Troct 7092.01	Troct 7092.02	Troct 7094	Troct 7097
Occupied housing units	1 643	1 058	3 037	1 926	1 757	3 124
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier		23 5 18 182 58 89 683	32 614 121 511 614 433 178 534	57 639 100 240 182 187 72 449	7 6 16 257 103 279 156 933	27 80 106 581 430 477 244 1 179
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	145 266 579 352 229 72	116 406 342 114 80	9 342 904 1 299 422 61	12 165 970 623 123 33	18 394 548 627 124 46	20 590 1 089 1 011 364 50
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or privote compony Sewoge disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	1 635 1 635 1 612 8 - 8	1 049 1 058 1 053 - - -	3 022 2 973 2 797 8 - 8	1 919 1 863 1 715 - - -	1 732 1 757 1 749 - -	3 115 3 119 3 092 28 16 12
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gos	976 32 73 541 21	673 10 131 239 -	837 42 315 1 765 55 23	482 85 325 998 36	741 39 199 757 21	556 55 692 1 794 27
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	299 772 445 127 1.3	98 426 366 168 1.7	210 942 1 289 596 1.8	111 716 831 268 1.7	271 801 510 175 1.4	387 1 291 1 015 431 1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 or earlier	663 21 173 105 83 281 980 384 267 149 120 60	497 15 118 52 145 167 561 240 191 67 37 26	2 220 159 699 219 399 744 817 327 223 129 117	1 313 115 622 131 145 300 613 255 205 48 64	643 35 82 31 87 408 1 114 293 320 240 205 56	1 702 94 337 199 322 750 1 422 376 538 192 266
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	102 432 227 _ 110 1 635	64 263 178 - 9 25 1 058	24 554 390 _ _ 131 3 029	22 334 258 - 7 71	44 478 223 - 162	1 039 589 8 - 290
1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	1 603 32 8 8	1 041 1 041 17 - - -	3 029 3 015 14 8 8	1 926 1 898 28 · - -	1 757 1 730 27 - -	3 096 3 071 25 28 28
Mean household income in 1989; Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	45 239 22 938 211 47 164	38 158 26 263 182 45 137	48 490 25 485 135 54 81	45 523 31 540 119 84 35	34 540 23 559 309 68 241	49 487 27 132 212 109 103

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering			rcester County (pt.)		Fitchburg city, Worcester County				
Area	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	Total	Fitchburg city	Leominster city	Troct 7102	Troct 7105	Troct 7106		
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	16 894	16 363	4 899	6 358	1 214	232	714		
With a mortgage	11 166 182 592 863	10 755 176 582 839	2 836 41 225 277	4 328 41 260 334	704 - 73 48	138 - 20 20	338 - 14 50		
\$500 to \$799 \$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	846 1 723 2 127	809 1 653 2 043	264 412 542	267 655 707	85 53 146	36 13	59 36 44 104		
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	3 673 875 285	3 525 848 280	886 143 46	1 604 360 100	224 67 8	43 - 6	81		
Median (dollors)	937 5 728 32	936 5 608 32	873 2 063 28	2 030	915 510 28	773 94 -	850 376		
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	692 3 301 1 277	677 3 236 1 248	268 1 136 442	182 1 312 398	42 273 121	8 66 13	221 84		
\$500 or more	300 126 264	289 126 264	111 78 266	98 40 262	43 3 266	7 272	27 265		
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less thon \$20,000	2 976 654 434	2 928 638 427	1 120 283 157	975 174 185	266 79 49	51 - -	213 62		
25 to 29 percent	343 211 1 301	337 211 1 282	96 105 459 20	151 60 392	29 24 76	8 12 26	14 46 91		
Not computed	33 31.0 2 832 1 555	33 31.1 2 734 1 518	30.7 937 538	13 29.0 974 564	25.1 230 119	41.2 32 25	33.3 159 103		
20 to 24 percent	257 289 191	252 289 169	78 72 60	111 125 28	34 - 25	-	15		
35 percent or more Not computed Medion	540 - 18.4	506 - 18.3	189 - 17.8	146 - 17.4	52 - 19.4	7 - 16.3	24 - 17.6		
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	3 918 1 837 438	3 812 1 805 422	1 196 677 123	1 541 687 144	278 145 30	79 43 11	138 78 14		
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	601 551 491	578 537 470	130 158 108	264 258 188	44 36 23	6 6 13	19 18 9		
Not computed Medion \$50,000 or more	21.4 7 168 4 587	21.2 6 889 4 426	16.5 1 646 1 158	22.9 2 868 1 798	18.5 440 297	10.0 <u>–</u> 70 53	14.5 204 174		
Less thon 20 percent	1 240 847 296	1 185 795 290	291 97 78	497 376 123	94 19 16	53 17 - -	14		
35 percent or more	190	185 8 16.0	22 - 14.7	66 8 16.3	14 - 13.7	- 16.7	12.2		
Medion	12 837	12 778 114	6 572 67	5 169	595 10	782 24	1 268		
\$100 to \$199	1 227	1 381 855 1 227	826 465 655	484 318 507	74 25 26	134 52 103	125 74 95		
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	2 237 2 628 2 450	2 208 2 628 2 431	1 032 1 328 1 370	1 049 1 141 899 487	133 121 46 111	47 210 156 45	251 188 394 87		
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more No cosh rent	1 110 319 516 513	1 110 319 505 514	521 94 214 510	107 130 512	13 36 508	45 3 8 511	11 36 553		
Medion (dollars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less thon \$10,000 Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	2 932 122 543	2 911 122 543	1 746 80 293	965 42 194	177 9 27	273 33 64	30		
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	1 414	319 183 1 404 340	198 126 862 187	110 31 492 96	29 11 44 57	11 15 130 20	24 34 171		
Not computed Median \$10,000 to \$19,999	39.3 2 556	39.1 2 546 203	38.9 1 395 82	43.9 998 121	29.1 141	36.0 151 18	45.8 284 13		
Less than 20 percent	266 295	266 295 265	165 155 200	97 131 65	10 24 26	36 15	13 8 31 36		
30 ta 34 percent	1 392 135	1 382 135 38.0	732 61 37.4	550 34 37.4	81 	74 8 35.4	181 15 45.1		
\$20,000 to \$34,999	810 1 059	3 861 810 1 059	1 901 440 509	1 693 314 489	137 14 59	216 49 66	372 54 110		
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	833 596 466	824 596 466	362 325 239	411 246 189 44	11 26 27	55 29 17	85 53 70		
Not computed	25.1 3 479	106 25 1 3 460 2 642	26 24.9 1 530 1 185	25.3 1 513 1 173	24.6 140 124	24.5 142 121	26.3 346 251		
Less thon 20 percent	461 187	451 187 90	214 53 34 16	184 102 36	9	18 3 -	70		
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	22 68	22 68	16 28 15.6	6 12 16.2	7	15.7	14 15.4		
Medion	70.0								

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Fitchburg city, Worcester C	ounty—Con.	Leominster city, Worcester County				
Area	Tract 7108	Troct 7110	Troct 7092.01	Troct 7092.02	Troct 7094	Troct 7097	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	428	289	1 840	838	332	1 351	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	308	176 3	1 293 10	689	176	789	
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	43 13	7 5	83 113	9 43	33 36	45 75	
\$500 to \$599	11 50	29 32 43	73 185	46 94	28 30	50 150	
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	46 105	51	292 408	132 317	9 34	80 299	
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	26 6 885	6 - 850	116 13 947	40 8 1 019	6 - 568	23 45 75 50 150 80 299 54 13 971	
Nedion (dollors)	120	113	547 	149	156	562	
\$100 to \$199	8 48	32 53	45 373	5 104	24 106	38 378 109	
\$300 to \$399	32 7	28	86 38	13 16	19 7	109 22	
\$500 or more	25 311	252	262	11 251	227	22 15 260	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF							
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	75	55	232	125	102	255	
Less thon 20 percent	13	14 15 4	67 56 17	25 22 30	17 24 16	11 29	
30 to 34 percent	13 10 52	22	9 83	41	9 36	61 21 127	
Not computed	48.1	24.5	24.4	7 27.0	28.1	6	
Medion	77 40	61 34	262 150	97 17	106 42	35.3 247 195	
20 to 24 percent	12	10	33 32	19 23	23 26	21 16	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	25	17	15 32	32	15	7 8	
Medion	19.6 107	14.2	18.3 548	27.7 208	22.4 85	13.4	
Less thon 20 percent	60 9	47 21	244 68	46 22	67 -	13.4 268 127 28	
25 to 29 percent	17 	5 16	87 92	72 34	10	34 37	
35 percent or moreNot computed	21 - 18.2	5	57	34	8	42	
Medion \$50,000 or more Less than 20 percent	169	20.0 79 55	22.2 798 500	27.5 408 205	14.2 39 32	21.3 581 395	
20 to 24 percent	99 37 21	13	104 151	125 50	7	84 60 23	
30 to 34 percent	7 5	4 3	22 21	28	-	23 11	
Not computed	17.7	17.1	16.9	20.0	10.0-	8 13.8	
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT Less than \$100	980	561	817	613	1 105	1 422	
\$100 to \$199	112 128	6 14	84 60	- 8 18	122 124	41 211	
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	106 149	57 41	123 157	53 102	160 266	82 79 271	
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	234 149	170 161	158 124	146 148	181 148	306 315	
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	52 20	78 11	59 24	93 25	68 5	96 13	
No cosh rent	22 474	18 588	28 486	20 582	31 460	8 511	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less thon \$10,000 Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	241 8 11	119	149	51	308	277 42	
25 to 29 percent	10	=	18 41 8	8 - -	41 23 23	112 21	
35 percent or moreNot computed	186 26	112	82	33 10	180 41	76 26	
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+ 281	50.0+ 83	37.1 201	50.0 + 85.	50.0+ 198	26 23.7 281	
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent	3 61	=	8 16	8 -	44 33	55 38	
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	57 20 132	28 49	73	11 57	9 -	281 55 38 25 25 138	
Not computed	8 33.9	49 6 37.6	92 12 29.8	56 10 49.4	112 - 36.4	-	
Less thon 20 percent	247 113	205 57	276 39	263 35 67	36.4 345 102	34.5 455 72	
20 to 24 percent	70 10	24 46	65 93 33 30	80	101	148 112	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	39 15	61 12	33 30	51 25	52 58 27	46 69	
Medion	20.7 211	27.1 154	16 26.4 191	26.7 ·	5 23.4	8 25.2	
Less thon 20 percent	180 10	81 38	191 156 23	214 167 8	254 201	409 360	
25 to 29 percent	14	24	- 6	23 16	38 12 —	41 8	
35 percent or more Not computed	7	11	6 -	Ξ			
Medion	14.0	19.6	15.6	15.6	14.7	16.0	

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Persor	ns	Housing	units	Census Tract or Block Numbering	Persons		Housing units	
Area	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Area	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	102 797	12.7	41 327	12.5	FITCHBURG CITY, WORCESTER COUNTY				
					Tract 7101	3 882 6 033	13.4 11.7	1 609 2 315	13.4 11.1
					Tract 7103	2 824	15.1	1 065	14.8
MIDDLESEX COUNTY					Tract 7104	2 276	16.2	911	16.0
					Tract 7105	3 922 7 243	13.6	1 612 2 988	14.7
	2 717	16.7	959	16.6	Tract 7106	1 802	13.8	1 267	10.5 13.3
Total	2/1/	10.7	939	10.0	Tract 7108	4 762	11.8	2 180	11.2
					Tract 7109	898	15.5	8	
CONTRACTOR (DT)					Tract 7110	3 584 3 968	13.2 15.1	1 413 1 297	14.0
WORCESTER COUNTY (PT.)					LEOMINSTER CITY, WORCESTER COUNTY	3 700	13.1	1 27/	14.4
					Tract 7091	1 279	15.7	430	16.3
	100 080	12.6	40 368	12.4	Tract 7092.01	8 972	11.7	3 390	11.9
Total	41 194	13.0	16 665	12.4	Tract 7092.02	5 392	14.5	2 278	14.2
Fitchburg city	38 145	12.5	15 533	12.3		1 126 4 926	14.4 11.5	566 2 118	13.6
commission of the second					Tract 7095	6 592	11.5	2 585	11.1
					Tract 7096	1 448	15.1	580	14.8
MIDDLESEX COUNTY					Troct 7097	8 410	12.0	3 586	11.7
MIDDELSEX COURT					REMAINDER OF WORCESTER COUNTY	5 400	11.0	0.070	
					Tract 7001	5 433 6 191	11.3 11.5	2 279 2 405	11.6 11.9
X+ 2001	2 717	16.7	959	16.6	Tract 7121	9 117	12.3	3 486	12.1
Troct 3001	2 /1/	16.7	939	10.0	1rdcr /121	9 117	12.3	3 486	12.

APPENDIX A. Area Classifications

CONTENTS	
Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area) Alaska Native Village (ANV) (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area) Alaska Native Village Statistical Area (See American Indian	
and Alaska Native Area) American Indian and Alaska Native Area American Indian Reservation (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision) American Indian Reservation and Trust Land (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	A-1
American Samoa (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	۸.2
Assessment District (See County Subdivision) Block	A-3 A-3
Block Group (BG) Block Numbering Area (BNA) (See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)	
Borough (See County Subdivision, see Place) Borough and Census Area (Alaska) (See County) Boundary Changes	A-4
Census Área (Alaska) (See County) Census Block (See Block) Census Code (See Geographic Code)	,, ,
Census County Division (CCD) (See County Subdivision) Census Designated Place (CDP) (See Place) Census Division (See Census Region and Census Division)	
Census Geographic Code (See Geographic Code) Census Region and Census Division Census Subarea (Alaska) (See County Subdivision)	A-4
Census Tract and Block Numbering Area Central City (See Metropolitan Area) Central Place (See Urbanized Area)	A-5
City (See Place) Congressional District (CD)	A-6
Consolidated City (See Place) Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) (See Metropolitan Area)	
County Subdivision	A-6 A-6
Crews of Vessels (See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)	
Division (See Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision) Election District (See County Subdivision, see Voting District) Extended City (See Urban and Rural)	
Farm (See Urban and Rural) Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code (See Geographic Code)	
Geographic Block Group (See Block Group) Geographic Code	A-7
Geographic Presentation Gore (See County Subdivision) Grant (See County Subdivision) Guam (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	A-7
Hierarchical Presentation (See Geographic Presentation) Historic Areas of Oklahoma (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area)	
Historical Counts Incorporated Place (See Place)	A-8
Independent City (See County)	

Latitude (See Internal Point)	
Longitude (See Internal Point)	
Magisterial District (See County Subdivision)	A-8
Metropolitan Area (MA) Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (See Metropolitan Area)	A-C
Minor Civil Division (MCD) (See County Subdivision)	
Northern Mariana Islands (See Outlying Areas of the United	
States, see State)	
Outlying Areas of the United States	A-9
,g	
Palau (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	
Parish (Louisiana) (See County)	
Parish Governing Authority District (See County Subdivision)	
Place	A-9
Plantation (See County Subdivision)	
Population or Housing Unit Density	A-10
Precinct (See County Subdivision, see Voting District)	
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) (See	
Metropolitan Area) Puerto Rico (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	
Purchase (See County Subdivision)	
Fulctiase (See County Subdivision)	
Region (See Census Region and Census Division)	
Rural (See Urban and Rural)	
Selected States (See County Subdivision, see State)	
State	A-11
Supervisors' District (See County Subdivision)	
Tabulation Block Group (See Block Group)	
TIGER	A-11
Town (See County Subdivision, see Place)	
Township (See County Subdivision)	
Tract (See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)	
Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) (See American	
Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA) (See American	
Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
Trust Land (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
United States	A-11
Unorganized Territory (unorg.) (See County Subdivision)	A 44
Urban and Rural	A-11 A-12
Urbanized Area (UA)	A-12
Village (See Place)	
Virgin Islands (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	A-12
Voting District (VTD)	77-12
Water Area (See Area Measurement)	Λ 13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

Land Area (See Area Measurement)

Inventory Presentation (See Geographic Presentation)

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

- 1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
- 2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
- 3. Establishment of new governmental units.
- 4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
- 5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-ofvessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a threedigit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
Region
Division
State
County
County subdivision
Place (or part)
Census tract/block numbering area
(or part)
Block group (or part)

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively freestanding MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

- In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
- In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
- 3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computerreadable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

- Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
- 2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
- 3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

- 1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
- 2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics

OULTERIO		Residence in 1985	B-32
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	B-2	School Enrollment and Labor Force Status	B-33
	0-2	School Enrollment and Type of School	B-33
Ability to Speak English (See Language Spoken at Home and Ability		Seif-Care Limitation Status	
to Speak English)		Sex	B-34
Actual Hours Worked Last Week (See Employment Status)	B_2	Spanish Origin (See Hispanic Origin)	
American Indian Tribe (See Race)	D-2	Stepfamily (See Household Type and Relationship) Subfamily (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Ancestry	B-2	Time Leaving Home to Go to Work (See Journey to Work)	
Carpooling (See Journey to Work)			
Children Ever Born (See Fertility)	_	Travel Time to Work (See Journey to Work)	
Citizenship	B-4	Type of School (See School Enrollment and Type of School) Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989 (See Work	
Civilian Labor Force (See Employment Status)		Status in 1989)	
Class of Worker (See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)		Veteran Status	B-34
Disability (See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation		Weeks Worked in 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)	
Status, see Work Disability Status)		Work Disability Status	B-35
Earnings in 1989 (See Income in 1989) Educational Attainment	R_4	Work Status in 1989	B-3
Employment Status	B_5	Worker (See Employment Status, see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Status in 1989)	
Families (See Household Type and Relationship)	D-3	Workers in Family in 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)	
Family Composition (See Household Type and Relationship)		Year of Entry	B-36
Family Income in 1989 (See Income in 1989)		Years of Military Service (See Veteran Status)	
Family Size (See Household Type and Relationship)			
Family Type (See Household Type and Relationship)		HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	B-36
Farm Population (See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics)			
Fertility	B-7	Accepted Acc	B-3
Foreign-Born Persons (See Place of Birth)		Age of Structure (See Year Structure Built) Agricultural Sales	D 20
Foster Children (See Household Type and Relationship)		Bedrooms	B-36
Group Quarters	B-7	Boarded-Up Status	
Hispanic Origin	B-12	Business on Property	B-3
Household (See Household Type and Relationship)		Condominium Fee	B-39
Household Income in 1989 (See Income in 1989) Household Language (See Language Spoken At Home and Ability		Condominium Status.	B-39
to Speak English)		Congregate Housing (See Meals Included in Rent)	
Household Cize (See Household Type and Relationship)		Contract Rent	B-39
Household Type and Relationship	B-13		
Householder (See Household Type and Relationship)		Crop Sales (See Agricultural Sales) Duration of Vacancy	R_4
income Deficit (See Poverty Status in 1989)		Farm Residence	B_4
income in 1989	B-15	Gross Rent	B-4
income Type in 1989 (See Income in 1989)		Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household income in 1989	
industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker	B-19	Homeowner Vacancy Rate (See Vacancy Status)	
institutionalized Persons (See Group Quarters)	D 04	House Heating Fuei	B-4
Journey to Work.	B-21	Housing Units (See Living Quarters)	
Labor Force Status (See Employment Status) Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English	B_23	insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood	B-4
Linguistic isolation (See Language Spoken at Home and Ability	D 20	Kitchen Facilities	R-4
to Speak English)		Living Quarters	
	D 05	Meals included in Rent	B-4
Marital Status	B-25	Mobile Home Costs	
Married Couples (See Marital Status) Means of Transportation to Work (See Journey to Work)		Months Vacant (See Duration of Vacancy)	
Migration (See Residence in 1985)		Mortgage Payment	B-4
Mobility Limitation Status	B-26	Mortgage Status	B-4
Nativity (See Place of Birth)		Occupied Housing Units (See Living Quarters)	
Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters (See Group Quarters)		Owner-Occupied Housing Units (See Tenure)	D 4
Occupation (See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)		Persons in Unit	
Own Children (See Household Type and Relationship)		Persons Per Room	D-4
Per Capita Income (See Income in 1989)		Plumbing Facilities	B-4
Period of Military Service (See Veteran Status)		Poverty Status of Households in 1989	B-4
Persons in Family (See Household Type and Relationship)		Real Estate Taxes	
Persons in Households (See Household Type and Relationship)	B-26	Rental Vacancy Rate (See Vacancy Status)	
Piace of Birth Place of Work (See Journey to Work)	5-20	Renter-Occupied Housing Units (See Tenure)	
Poverty Status in 1989	B-27	Rooms	B-4
Presence of Children (See Household Type and Relationship)		Second or Junior Mortgage Payment	B-4
Private Vehicle Occupancy (See Journey to Work)		Selected Monthly Owner Costs	B-4
Race	B-28	Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of	
Reference Week	B-31	Household income in 1989	B-4

Sewage Disposal	B-45
Source of Water	B-45
Telephone in Housing Unit	B-45
Tenure	B-46
Type of Structure (See Units in Structure)	
Units in Structure	B-46
Usual Home Elsewhere	B-47
Utilities	B-47
Vacancy Status	B-47
Vacant Housing Units (See Living Quarters)	
Value	B-48
Vehicles Available	B-48
Year Householder Moved Into Unit	B-49
Year Structure Built	B-49
DEDUIED HE LOUDES	D 10
DERIVED MEASURES	B-49
Interpolation	B-49
Mean	B-49
Median	B-49
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios	B-50
Quartile	B-50
man: n: v = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the house-holder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The openended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, Social and Economic Characteristics and the 1990 CPH-3, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were nativeborn and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The guestion included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"-persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- · Registering at a public or private employment office
- · Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- · Placing or answering advertisements
- · Writing letters of application
- · Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically III—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents— Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally III—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used entirely for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used partially for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide temporary sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. Misclassification of Group Quarters—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. No Classification (unknowns)—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

- 1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
- How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
- 3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual
- 4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
- 5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
- 6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by censustakers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the house-holder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the house-holder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the house-holder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either oneparent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

- Wage or Salary Income—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piecerate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
- Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
- 3. Farm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
- 4. Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

- Social Security Income—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
- 6. Public Assistance Income—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
- 7. Retirement or Disability Income—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
- 8. All Other Income—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm selfemployment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

· Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- · Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- · Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- · Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- · Public assistance or welfare payments
- · Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas and the 1990 CH-1, General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category. "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo- European	Spanish French	Spanish, Ladino French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian Portuguese German Yiddish Other West Germanic Scandanavian Polish Russian	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic Greek	Czech, Slovak, Ukranian
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo- European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese Japanese Mon-Khmer Tagalog Korean	Cambodian
	Vietnamese Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic Hungarian Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed-Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

- 2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
- 3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

	Weighted											
Size of Family Unit	average thresh- olds	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more		
One person (unrelated individual). Under 65 years	6 451	\$6,451 5,947					,					
Two persons	8,343	8,303 7,495	\$8,547 8,515									
Three persons Four persons Five persons. Six persons. Seven persons Eight persons Nine or more persons	12,674 14,990 16,921 19,162 21,328	9,699 12,790 15,424 17.740 20,412 22,830 27,463	9,981 12,999 15,648 17,811 20,540 23,031 27,596	\$9,990 12,575 15,169 17,444 20,101 22,617 27,229	\$12,619 14,798 17,092 19,794 22,253 26,921	\$14,572 16,569 19,224 21,738 26,415	\$16,259 18,558 21,084 25,719	\$17,828 20,403 25,089	\$20,230 24,933	\$23,973		

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

- The 1000 Centsus									
Asian	Pacific Islander								
Chinese Filipino Japanese Asian Indian Korean Vietnamese Cambodian Hmong Laotian Thai Other Asian¹ Bangladeshi Bhutanese Borneo Burmese Celebesian Ceram Indochinese Indonesian Iwo-Jiman Javanese Malayan Maldivian Nepali Okinawan Pakistani Sikkim Singaporean Sri Lankan Sumatran Asian, not specified²	Hawaiian Samoan Guamanian Other Pacific Islander¹ Carolinian Fijian Kosraean Melanesian³ Micronesian³ Northern Mariana Islander Palauan Papua New Guinean Ponapean (Pohnpeian) Polynesian³ Solomon Islander Tahitian Tarawa Islander Tokelauan Tongan Trukese (Chuukese) Yapese Pacific Islander, not specified								

^{&#}x27;In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/ Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled-Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service-Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.) Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability-This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renteroccupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for yearround units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and twopersons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data	C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data	C-9
Errors in the Data	C-2
Estimation Procedure	C-5
Sample Design	C=1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas whiie maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages-Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machinereadable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

- 1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- 2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
- 3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percentin-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- 1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
- For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

 $SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X}+\hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X}-\hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

- 1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
- 2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians-For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

 Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

- 2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
- Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

SE(9,948) =
$$\sqrt{5(9,948)(1-9,948/21,220)}$$

= 163 persons.

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 0.85 x 1.1 = 0.94 percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7$$
 percent.

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

= 1.34 percentage points

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)]$$
 to $[6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$ or 4.50 to 8.90

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$
SE (1.07) = $\left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$
= .029

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

2

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

STAGE I. ITPE	OF HOUSEHOLD
Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters
STAGE II: SAM	PLING RATES
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2

Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

0	\All-i+-							
Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin							
	Male							
1	0 to 4 years							
2	5 to 14 years							
3	15 to 19 years							
4	20 to 24 years							
5	25 to 34 years							
6	35 to 54 years							
7	55 to 64 years							
8	65 to 74 years							
9	75 years and over							
	Female							
10-18	Same age categories as groups							
	1 through 9.							
	Dorono Nat of Historia Origin							
19-36	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin							
13-30	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.							
07.70	Black							
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-							
	gories as groups 1 through 36.							
	Asian or Pacific Islander							
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-							
	gories as groups 1 through 36.							
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut							
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-							
	gories as groups 1 through 36.							
	Other Race (includes those races not							
	listed above)							
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-							
	gories as groups 1 through 36.							

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-instructure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

1			
STAGE I: T	YPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.		Renter
} √ 11	All Other Housing Units 1 person in housing unit		White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit	101 102	Rent Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199
STAGE II: S	SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY	103	\$200 to \$299
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2	104	\$300 to \$399
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2	105 106	\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599
STAGE III:	UNITS IN STRUCTURE	107	\$600 to \$749
1		108	\$750 to \$999
2	Single unit structure	109	\$1,000 or more
1	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units	110	No cash rent
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or		Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
STACE IV.	more individual units	111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
STAGE IV.	TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT		Black Householder
Group	Owner	121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate-
Стопр	White Householder Householder of Hispanic Origin		gories as groups 101 through 120
1	Value Less than \$20,000		Asian or Pacific Islander House- holder
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate-
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999		gories as groups 101 through
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999		120
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
7 8 9	\$150,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
10	Other ¹		Householder of Other Race
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups	181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent cate- gories as groups 101 through 120
	1 through 10 Black Householder		Vacant Housing Units
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value cate-		, and the second
21-40	gories as groups 1 through 20	1	Vacant for rent
		2	Vacant for sale
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	3	Other vacant
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder	of the gains ir	ates produced by this procedure realize some n sampling efficiency that would have resulted
	Tiduscribidoi	if the populat	tion had been stratified into the ratio estima

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

Householder of Other Race

61-80

81-100

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts
 of the country, the Census Bureau created the address
 list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and
 updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled
 USPS corrections and updated through a field operation.
 In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing
 block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the
 USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

	Size of publication area ²													
Estimated Total	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	- [-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	- 1	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000		•	-	•	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	- 1	- 1	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	- 1	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•		-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•		-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

 \hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

SE(
$$\hat{p}$$
) = $\sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$

B = Base of estimated percentage

p = Estimated percentage

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Massachusetts

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

haracteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 perce or mo
DPULATION				
ge	1.2	1.0	0.6	C
ex	1.2	1.0	0.6	ď
ace	1.2	1.0	0.6	Č
spanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	C
arital status	1.2	0.9	0.5	
busehold type and relationship	1.3			C
nildren ever born		1.1	0.5	C
ork disability and mobility limitation status	2.6	2.3	1.2	1
	1.2	1.1	0.5	C
ncestry	2.0	1.6	0.8	(
ace of birth	2.3	2.1	1.1	(
tizenship	1.8	1.5	0.9	(
esidence in 1985	2.1	1.9	1.1	
ear of entry	1.5	1.3	0.6	
nguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7			
		1.5	0.8	
ucational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	
nool enrollment	1.8	1.5	0.8	
be of residence (urban/rural)	2.1	1.9	1.0	
usehold type	1.3	1.1	0.5	
nily type	1.2	1.1	0.6	
oup quarters	1.0	0.9	0.7	
ofamily type and presence of children	1,2	1.0	0.6	
ployment status	1,3	1.0		
ustry	1.3		0.6	
	1	1.1	0.5	
cupation	1.3	1.1	0.5	
ss of worker	1.5	1.3	0.7	
irs per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.3	1.0	0.5	
nber of workers in family	1,3	1.1	0.6	
ee of work	1.5	1.3		
			0.7	
ans of transportation to work	1.5	1.3	0.6	
vel time to work	1.4	1.1	0.6	
ate vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.3	0.6	
e leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	
e of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	
sehold income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.5	
nily income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.5	
erty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.3	0.7	
erty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	
ed Forces and veteran status	1.6			
JSING	1.0	1.2	0.7	
e of householder	1.2	1.0	0.0	
	1.2	1.0	0.6	
ce of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
panic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	
e of residence (urban/rural)	1.0	0.9	0.5	
dominium status	1.2	1.1	0.5	
s in structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	
ure	1.2	1.0	0.6	
upancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	
Je	1.2	1.1	0.5	
ss rent.	1.3	1.1	0.5	
sehold income in 1989	1.2			
		1.1	0.5	
r structure built	1.2	1.1	0.5	
ms, bedrooms	1,2	1.1	0.5	
hen facilities	1.2	1.1	0.5	
rce of water, plumbing facilities	1.4	1.2	0.5	
	1.2	1		
/age disposal		1.1	0.4	
se heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.6	
ephone in housing unit	1.3	1.1	0.6	
nicles available	1.3	1.2	0.6	
r householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.5	
rtgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	
rtgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	
oss rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	
	1.0	1.1	0.0	
usehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	
s a percentage of income				



APPENDIX D. Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

- 1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
- 2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
- 3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
- The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanishlanguage questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

- A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
- 2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

- 1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
- 2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
- 3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

- 1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
- Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
- 3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
- 4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire. After you have filled out your form, please return it in the envelope we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12
CENSUS '90	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
	D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age b. Year of	birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
4 1 1 9	49	09	1 9 8 1
00 00 00 1 0 80	0000	000000	1 0 800000
10 10 10 90	1010	101010	901010
2020	2020	2020	2020
3030	3030	3030	3030
14040	4 • 40	4040	4040
5050	5050	5050	5050
16060 i	6060	16060	6060
7070	7070	7070	7070
8080	8080	18080	8 ● 8 ○
9090	909●	909●	9090

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- 2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
- If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
- 7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the No (not Spanish/Hispanic) circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
 - b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. Attached means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of A one-family house attached to one or more houses is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

- H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.
- H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage) if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark Rented for cash rent if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark Occupied without payment of cash rent if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

- **H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.
 - b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.
- **H7a.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other we	ek 2	Once a year .	12

b. Answer Yes if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.
- H10. Mark Yes, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark No if any of the three facilities is not present.
- H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.
- H12. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
- H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for Individual well

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

- H16. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was huilt.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

- H18. A condominium is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark No.
- H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.
 - b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you** pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

- H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.
- H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearty basis, convert to a yearty basis. Enter the yearty amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.
- **H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.
 - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

- **H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.
 - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.
- H25. A condominium fee is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.
- H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

- 9. A person should fill the Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents circle.
- 10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.
- 11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A public school is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has successfully completed or the highest degree the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "troots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for **Questions 14a through 19**

- 14a. Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
 - b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, lived outside the city/town limits in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18. Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.
- 21a. Count as work Mark Yes:
 - Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
 - Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 - Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
 - Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
 - Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work - Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.
- 22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.
- 23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.
 - **b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

24a. Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the p.m. circle.

- b. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark No.
- **26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
 - b. Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

- 27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
 - b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

the following - Do not enter - Metal furniture manufacturing Retail grocery store Grocery store Petroleum refining Oil company Cattle ranch Do not enter - Furniture company Grocery store Oil company Ranch

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

the following — Do not enter —
Production clerk Clerk
Carpenter's helper Helper
Auto engine mechanic Mechanic
Registered nurse Nurse

30. Mark Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT ... organization if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization.

For persons who worked at a public school, coilege or university, mark the appropriate government category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
 - **b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

- a. Include wages and salaries from all jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- **b.** Include NONFARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- C. Include FARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also exclude amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

- e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. Exclude assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About -

Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started-and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census. Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: 1-800-CUENTAN (o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628 Approval Expires 07/31/91

Page 1

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- · Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- · Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		unine
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

2 PLEASE A	ALSO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTION PERSON 1	PERSON 2
Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	Lest name First name Middle tnittel	Lest name Middle init
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If a RELATIVE of Person 1: O Husband/wife O Brother/sister O Natural-born O Father/mother or adopted O Grandchild son/daughter O Other relative O stepson/ stepdaughter If NOT RELATED to Person 1: O Roomer, boarder, O Unmarried or foster child partner O Housemate, roommate O Other nonrelative
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	O Male O Female	O Male O Female
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.	O White O Black or Negro Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) Eskimo O Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	White Black or Negro Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) Eskimo Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API)
If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.	Chinese Japanese Filipino Asian Indian Hawaiian Samoan Korean Guamanian Vietnamese Other API Other race (Print race)	Chinese Japanese Filipino Asian Indian Hawaiian Samoan Korean Guamanian Vietnamese Other API Other race (Print race)
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.	a. Age b. Year of birth 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 • 8 0 0 0 0 0	a. Age b. Year of birth 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 • 8 0 0 0 0 0
b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	1 0 1 0 1 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 0 1 0 1 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 3 0 3 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	O Now married O Separated O Widowed O Never married O Divorced	O Now married O Separated O Widowed O Never married O Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person.	No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan,	No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan,

0

0

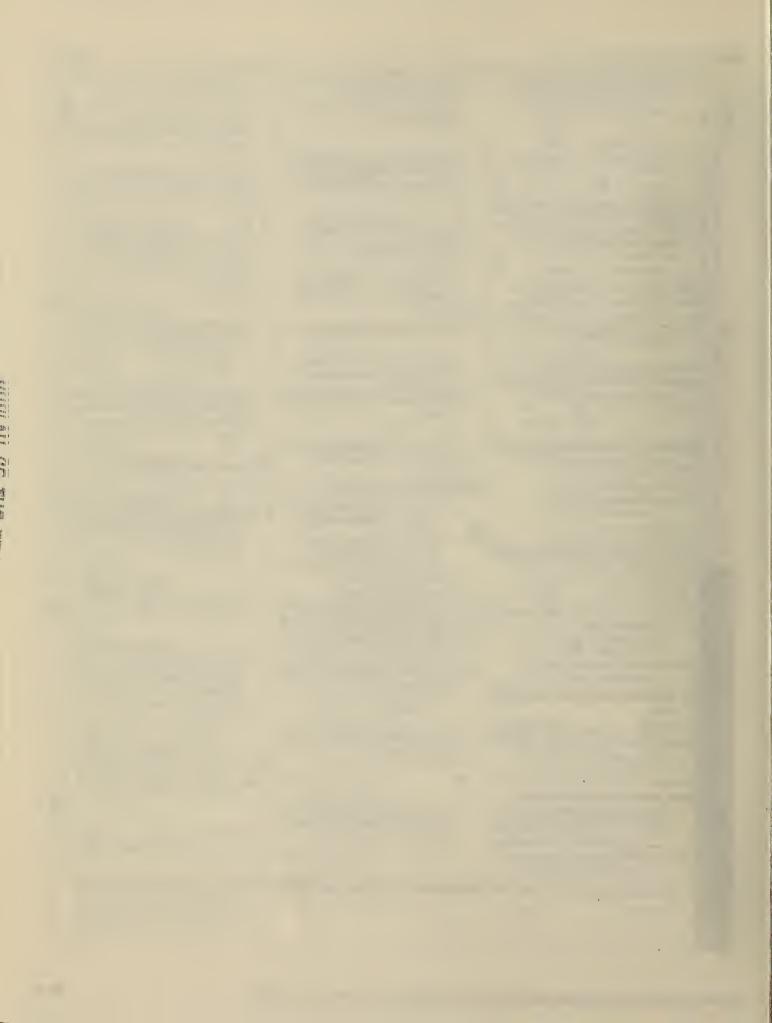
PERSON 7	NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS F	11a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD
Last name Pirst name Middle satis	H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if	If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE — H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?
	the person should be listed — for example, someone	O Yes O No
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who	
O Husband/wife O Brother/sister	stays here once in a while and has no other home?	b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop)
O Natural-born O Father/mother	O Yes, please print the name(s) O No	or a medical office on this property?
or adopted O Grandchild	and reason(s).	O Yes O No
son/daughter O Other relative -		
O Stepson/		Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS
stepdaughter		OR IS BUYING this house or apartment — H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for	do you think this house and lot or condominium unit
O Roomer, boarder, O Unmarried or foster child partner	Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a	would sell for if it were for sale?
O Housemate, O Other	visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who	
roommate normelative	usually lives somewhere else?	O Less than \$10,000 O \$70,000 to \$74,999
	C Yes, please print the name(s) O No	○ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ○ \$75,000 to \$79,999 ○ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ○ \$80,000 to \$89,999
O Male O Female	and reason(s).	O \$20,000 to \$24,999 O \$90,000 to \$99,999
O White		O \$25,000 to \$29,999 O \$100,000 to \$124,999
O Black or Negro		O \$30,000 to \$34,999 O \$125,000 to \$149,999
O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the		O \$35,000 to \$39,999 O \$150,000 to \$174,999
enrolled or principal tribe.)	H2. Which best describes this building? Include all	0 \$40,000 to \$44,999 0 \$175,000 to \$199,999
	apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.	○ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ○ \$200,000 to \$249,999
O Eskimo	O A mobile home or trailer	0 \$50,000 to \$54,999
O Alma	A one-family house detached from any other house	0 \$60,000 to \$64,999
Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	O A one-family house attached to one or more houses	○ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ○ \$500,000 or more
O Chinese O Japanese	O A building with 2 apartments	1000,000 & 11010
O Filipino O Asian Indian	O A building with 3 or 4 apartments O A building with 5 to 9 apartments	
O Hawaiian O Samoan	O A building with 10 to 19 apartments	Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —
O Korean O Guarnanian	O A building with 20 to 49 apartments	H7a. What is the monthly rent?
O Vietnamese O Other API	A building with 50 or more apartments	
'	O Other	O Less than \$80
O Other race (Print race)	H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?	0 \$100 to \$124
	Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls,	O \$125 to \$149 O \$450 to \$474
a. Age b. Year of birth	or half-rooms.	O \$150 to \$174 O \$475 to \$499
	O 1 room O 4 rooms O 7 rooms	O \$175 to \$199 O \$500 to \$524
L	O 2 rooms O 5 rooms O 8 rooms	O \$200 to \$224 O \$525 to \$549
000000 1 800000	O 3 rooms O 6 rooms O 9 or more	0 \$225 to \$249
2020 2020	rooms	0 \$250 to \$274
3030 3030	H4. Is this house or apartment —	O \$300 to \$324 O \$700 to \$749
4040 - 4040	O Owned by you or someone in this household	O \$325 to \$349 O \$750 to \$999
5050 5050	with a mortgage or loan? O Owned by you or someone in this household free	O \$350 to \$374 O \$1,000 or more
6060 6060	and clear (without a mortgage)?	b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?
7070 7070	O Rented for cash rent?	o. Does the monanty tent strate dily mean!
8080 8080	Occupied without payment of cash rent?	O Yes O No
,,,,,	FOR CE.	NSUS USE
O Now married O Separated	A. Total B. Type of unit D. Months vac	
O Widowed O Never married	persons	
O Divorced	U Dess undi 1	O 6 up to 12 O 12 up to 24
No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	O First form O Regular O 2 up to 6	O 24 or more
O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano	Cont'n O Usual home	
O Yes, Puerto Rican	essewhere E. Complete at	
O Yes, Cuban	I I C1. Vacancy status O LR O TC	
O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	2 2 O For rent O For seas/ O P/F O RE	
(Print one group, for example: Argentinear Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan,	_ 3 O Foresile only rec/oor	
Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) -z	Rented or O For migrant	0 P6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
//	sold, not workers O P1 O P4	O IA JIC2 G G G G G G G G G G
	occupied O Other vacant O P1 O P4	
		8888888888
0	8 C2. Is this unit boarded up? F. Cov.	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
0	0 Yes 0 No 0 1b 0 la	0 7 0 H1

H8.	When did the person listed in column 1 on	H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this	H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and
	page 2 move into this house or apartment?	house or apartment?	fuels for this house or apartment?
	•	O. Conferendation	If you have lived here less than 1 year,
	O 1989 or 1990	O Gas: from underground pipes	estimate the yearly cost.
	O 1985 to 1988	serving the neighborhood	
	O 1980 to 1984	O Gas: bottled, tank, or LP	a. Electricity
	O 1970 to 1979	O Electricity	G. 2002 1011y
	O 1960 to 1969	O Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	
	O 1959 or earlier	O Coal or coke	
		O Wood	
		O Solar energy	\$.00
H9	How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how	O Other fuel	Yearly cost — Dollars
	many bedrooms would you list if this house or	O No fuel used	
	apartment were on the market for sale or rent?		OR
		THE DOLLAR TO THE PARTY OF THE	
ŀ	O No bedroom	H15. Do you get water from -	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
	O 1 bedroom	A public system such as a city water	No charge or electricity not used
	O 2 bedrooms	department, or private company?	o no charge of occurry not used
	O 3 bedrooms	O An individual drilled well?	
	O 4 bedrooms	O An individual duq well?	
	O 5 or more bedrooms	O Some other source such as a spring,	b. Gas
		creek, river, cistern, etc.?	
		creek, nver, cistem, etc.:	
H10.	Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities		- ■
 	in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and	H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?	[]
	cold piped water, 2) a flush totlet, and 3) a	0 V	2
	bathtub or shower?	O Yes, connected to public sewer	.00
	oddina or shower:	No, connected to septic tank or cesspool	Yearly cost — Dollars S
		O No, use other means	9
1	O Yes, have all three facilities		OR 3
	O No	H17. About when was this building first built?	3
		O 1989 or 1990	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
		O 1985 to 1988	No charge or gas not used
1111	Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities;	O 1980 to 1984	
<u>H11.</u>		O 1970 to 1979	9
	that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range	O 1960 to 1969	c. Water
	or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?	O 1950 to 1959	2
		O 1940 to 1949	G
	O Yes	O 1939 or earler	
	O No	O Don't know	
		DOLLARION	9 00
	_		
		H18. Is this house or apartment part of a	Yearly cost — Dollars
1110	5 1 .11	condominium?	OR
HIZ	. Do you have a telephone in this house or	The state of the s	1
	apartment?	O Yes	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
		O No	O No charge
İ	O Yes		O No charge
	O No		
	0 110	If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.	
1		H19a, Is this house on less than 1 acre?	d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
			a. ou, out, mooding about out
H13	. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of	O Yes — Skip to H20	
	one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for	O No	
	use by members of your household?		
	•		
		b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural	\$.00
	O None	products from this property?	Yearly cost — Dollars
	0 1		
	0 2	O None	
	O 3	O \$1 to \$999	OR
	0 4	0 \$1,000 to \$2,499	
	0 5	0 \$2,500 to \$4,999	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
	0 6	\$5,000 to \$9,999	O No charge or these fuels not used
	O 7 or more	0 \$10,000 or more	O 140 Gladge of these these flor used
		420,000 of more	

PERSON 1 Last name Pirst name Middle initial	14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? O Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for	18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?	○ Yes — Skip to 15a the next person ○ No	a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? O Yes O No
(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.) 9. Is this person a CTTIZEN of the United States?	b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country—2	b. Prevents this person from working at a job? O Yes O No
O Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 O Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas	(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. – 7	19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to
Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization No, not a citizen of the United States		shop or visit a doctor's office? O Yes O No
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? O 1987 to 1990 O 1970 to 1974	(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.	b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?
O 1985 or 1986 O 1965 to 1969 O 1982 to 1984 O 1960 to 1964 O 1980 or 1981 O 1950 to 1959 O 1975 to 1979 O Before 1950	(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? O Yes O No, lived outside the city/town limits	If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children
At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary	15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? O Yes O No — Skip to 16	she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more
school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. O No, has not attended since February 1 O Yes, public school, public college	b. What is this language?	21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? O Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such
O Yes, private school, private college 12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level	c. How well does this person speak English? O Very well O Not well O Well O Not at all	as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) No — Fill this circle if this person did not work,
of previous grade attended or highest degree received. O No school completed O Nursery school	O Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a O Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions	or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25 b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra
O Kindergarten O 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade O 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade O 9th grade	for the next person 17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States	hours worked. Hours
O 10th grade O 11th grade O 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA	or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.	22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print
O HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) O Some college but no degree Associate degree in college - Occupational program	O Yes, now on active duty O Yes, on active duty in past, but not now O Yes, service in Reserves or National	where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street)
Associate degree in college - Academic program Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng,	Guard only — Skip to 18 O No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during —	(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)
MEd, MSW, MBA) O Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)	Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. O September 1980 or later O May 1975 to August 1980	b. Name of city, town, or post office
O Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD) 13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?	O Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) O February 1955—July 1964 O Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) O World War II (September 1940—July 1947)	c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?
(See instruction guide for further information.)	O World War I (April 1917—November 1918) O Any other time	O Yes O No, outside the city/town limits
(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainlan, etc.)	c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? Years	e. State 7 f. ZIP Code 7

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST	20 Industria or Employer	an Dicore Bilanc
	28. Industry or Employer	32. INCOME IN 1989 —
WEEK? If this person usually used more than one	a. For whom did this person work?	Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source
method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle	If now on active duty in the Armed	received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle.
of the one used for most of the distance.	Forces, fill this circle O and print the	If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 198
O Car, truck, or van O Motorcycle	branch of the Armed Forces.	
	orancii of the Armed Porces.	For income received jointly, see instruction guide.
O Bus or trolley bus O Bicycle		If exact amount is not known, please give best estimated
O Streetcar or trolley car O Walked		If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above
O Subway or elevated O Worked at home	(Name of company, business, or other employer)	the dollar amount.
O Railroad Ship to 28	b. What kind of business or industry was this?	
O Ferryboat Other method	/	a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or t
O Taxicab	Describe the activity at location where employed.	from all jobs - Report amount before deduc
1/4 . 1 . 7 1 to 00		for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.
If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise	P ₇	O Yes —
skip to 24a.	(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing,	O No \$.00
b. How many people, including this person,	mail order house, auto engine manufacturing,	Annual amount — Dollars
usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van	retail bakery)	h Call and a second and a second
LAST WEEK?		b. Self-employment income from own nonfare
O Drove alone O 5 people	c. Is this mainly - Fill ONE circle	business, including proprietorship and
	O Manufacturing O Other (agriculture,	partnership — Report NET income after
O 2 people O 6 people	O Wholesale trade construction, service,	business expenses.
O 3 people O 7 to 9 people		0 V
O 4 people O 10 or more people	O Retail trade government, etc.)	O Yes
	29. Occupation	0 140
24a. What time did this person usually leave home		Annual amount — Dollars
to go to work LAST WEEK?	a. What kind of work was this person doing?	c. Farm self-employment income — Report NI
r		Income after operating expenses. Include earning
O a.m.		as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.
	(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager,	O Yes
\$ 11	supervisor of order department, gasoline engine	O No \$.00
b. How many minutes did it usually take this person	assembler, cake icer)	Annual amount — Dollars
to get from home to work LAST WEEK?		
	b. What were this person's most important activities	
201 - 20	or duties?	income, or income from estates and trusts
Minutes — Skip to 28		Report even small amounts credited to an accour
		0 Yes
25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on	(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies,	O No \$.00
layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?	supervising order clerks, assembling engines,	Annual amount — Dollars
	icing cakes)	e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement
	ally cases)	_
O Yes, on layoff	30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle	O Yes -
O Yes, on vacation, temporary filness,		0 No 15 .00
labor dispute, etc.	O P I / PROFILED DOD PROFIE	Annual amount — Dollars
ator dispute, etc.	Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or	
O No		
	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or	1. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to
	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions	1. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to
O No	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions O Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT,	Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public
O No 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions O Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization	Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments.
O No 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions O Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization O Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)	Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. Yes ——
O No 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions O Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization O Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) O State GOVERNMENT employee	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes
O No 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee	Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. Yes
O No 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No — Skip to 27	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions O Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization O Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) O State GOVERNMENT employee	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes No Annual amount — Dollars g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions
O No 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED	Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. Yes
O No 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No — Skip to 27	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid it Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes O No Annual amount — Dollars g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions Do NOT include Social Security.
O No 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No — Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid it Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes \$
O No 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No — Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? No, already has a job	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid it Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes
O No 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No — Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarily il	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid if Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes \$
O No 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No — Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarily ill No, other reasons (in school, etc.)	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid if Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes
O No 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No — Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarily il	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid if Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes
O No 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No — Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarily ill No, other reasons (in school, etc.) Yes, could have taken a job	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid if Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes
O No 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No — Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarily ill No, other reasons (in school, etc.)	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid it Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public weifare payments. O Yes
O No 26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No — Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarily ill No, other reasons (in school, etc.) Yes, could have taken a job	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? Yes	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid it Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes No Annual amount — Dollars g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions Do NOT include Social Security. O Yes No Annual amount — Dollars h. Any other sources of income received regul such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes O No — Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? O No, already has a job No, temporarily ill No, other reasons (in school, etc.) Yes, could have taken a job 27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid it Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public weifare payments. O Yes
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No — Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarify if No, other reasons (in school, etc.) Yes, could have taken a job 27. When did this person last work, even for a few days? 1990 Co 1980 to 1984	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? Yes No — Sidp to 32	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid it Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? Yes No — Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarity ill No, other reasons (in school, etc.) Yes, could have taken a job 27. When did this person last work, even for a few days? 1990	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? Yes No — Skip to 32	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No — Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarily ill No, other reasons (in school, etc.) Yes, could have taken a job 27. When did this person last work, even for a few days? O 1990 O 0 1980 to 1984 O 1969 O 1968 O Never worked	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? Yes No — Sidp to 32	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? Ves No - Sktp to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarily ill No, other reasons (in school, etc.) Yes, could have taken a job 27. When did this person last work, even for a few days? 1990 1988 O 1988 O Never worked O 32	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? Yes No — Skip to 32 b. How manny weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes Solo No Solo No No No No No No No Annual amount — Dollars g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions Do NOT include Social Security. O Yes Solo No
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No — Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarily ill No, other reasons (in school, etc.) Yes, could have taken a job 27. When did this person last work, even for a few days? O 1990 O 0 1980 to 1984 O 1969 O 1968 O Never worked	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? Yes No — Skip to 32	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes Solo No Solo No No No No No No No Annual amount — Dollars g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions Do NOT include Social Security. O Yes Solo No
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No — Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarily ill No, other reasons (in school, etc.) Yes, could have taken a job 27. When did this person last work, even for a few days? O 1990 O 0 1980 to 1984 O 1969 O 1968 O Never worked	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? Yes No — Skip to 32 b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid stck leave, and military service.	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes O No - Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? O No, already has a job No, temporarily ill No, other reasons (in school, etc.) Yes, could have taken a job 27. When did this person last work, even for a few days? O 1990 O 1989 O 1988 O 1985 to 1987 Never worked Never worked	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? Yes No — Skip to 32 b. How manny weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No - Sktp to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarily ill No, other reasons (in school, etc.) Yes, could have taken a job 27. When did this person last work, even for a few days? O 1990 O 1980 O 1980 O 1980 O 1980 O Never worked O 32 28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? Yes No — Skip to 32 b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid stck leave, and military service.	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes No Annual amount — Dollars g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions Do NOT include Social Security. O Yes No Annual amount — Dollars h. Any other sources of income received regul such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child suppor or altmony — Do NOT include lump-sum paym such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home. O Yes No Annual amount — Dollars 33. What was this person's total income in 198 Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtra any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes O No - Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? O No, already has a job No, temporarily ill No, other reasons (in school, etc.) Yes, could have taken a job 27. When did this person last work, even for a few days? O 1990 O 1989 O 1988 O 1985 to 1987 Never worked Never worked	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? Yes No — Skip to 32 b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid stck leave, and military service.	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No - Sktp to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarily ill No, other reasons (in school, etc.) Yes, could have taken a job 27. When did this person last work, even for a few days? O 1990 O 1980 O 1980 O 1980 O 1980 O Never worked O 32 28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm? Yes No — Skip to 32 b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count peid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service. Weeks C. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes No Annual amount — Dollars g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions Do NOT include Social Security. O Yes No Annual amount — Dollars h. Any other sources of income received regul such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child suppor or altmony — Do NOT include lump-sum paym such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home. O Yes No Annual amount — Dollars 33. What was this person's total income in 198 Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtra any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No - Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarily ill No, other reasons (in school, etc.) Yes, could have taken a job 27. When did this person last work, even for a few days? O 1990 O 1989 O 1989 O 1979 or earlier to 32 Never worked To 32 28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? Yes No — Skip to 32 b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid stck leave, and military service.	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No — Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarily ill No, other reasons (in school, etc.) Yes, could have taken a job 27. When did this person last work, even for a few days? O 1990 D 1989 D 1989 D 1988 D 1985 to 1987 28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm? Yes No — Skip to 32 b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count peid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service. Weeks C. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public weifare payments. O Yes
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No — Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarily ill No, other reasons (in school, etc.) Yes, could have taken a job 27. When did this person last work, even for a few days? O 1990 1989 1989 1988 1985 to 1987 28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? Yes No — Skip to 32 b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service. Weeks c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No — Skip to 27 b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? No, already has a job No, temporarily ill No, other reasons (in school, etc.) Yes, could have taken a job 27. When did this person last work, even for a few days? O 1990 D 1989 D 1989 D 1988 D 1985 to 1987 28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this	business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm? Yes No — Skip to 32 b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count peid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service. Weeks C. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many	f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), other public assistance or public welfare payments. O Yes

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question I a on page 1, go to the back of the form



APPENDIX F. Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F_1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATATM. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH), 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP), and 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATATM. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its
 household records include codes associating them with
 MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which
 may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were
 two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample
 showing data for selected urbanized areas and other
 large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations— UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The Geographic Identification Code Scheme report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/LineTM files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/BoundaryTM and TIGER/DataBaseTM, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- Census '90 Basics. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- Strength in Numbers. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base. A
 free booklet describing the structure and uses of the
 Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- Census and You. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- Monthly Product Announcement. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- Census Catalog and Guide. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATATM, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- People: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- Business and industry: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- Housing and construction: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- · Farms: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- Governments: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- Foreign trade: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- Other nations: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual Census Catalog and Guide. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship

Sex

Race

Age

Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure

Number of rooms in unit

Tenure—owned or rented

Value of home or monthly rent

Congregate housing (meals included in rent)

Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education-enrollment and attainment

Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.

Ancestry

Language spoken at home

Migration (residence in 1985)

Disability

Fertility

Veteran status

Fconomic characteristics:

Labor force

Occupation, industry, and class of worker

Place of work and journey to work

Work experience in 1989

Income in 1989

Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence

Number of bedrooms

Plumbing and kitchen facilities

Telephone in unit

Vehicles available

Heating fuel

Source of water and method of sewage disposal

Year structure built

Condominium status

Farm residence

Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
	19	90 CENSUS OF POPUL	ATION AND HOUSING (1990 C	PH)
		100	-Percent Data	
1990 CPH-1	Summary Popula- tion and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
		100-Perce	nt and Sample Data	
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Cen- sus Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Con- gressional Districts of the 103rd Con- gress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		S	ample Data	
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Charac- teristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
			F POPULATION (1990 CP)	
		100-	Percent Data	
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF P	OPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.	
		100-Pe	rcent Data—Con.	
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sa	ample Data	
1990 CP-2	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
			OF HOUSING (1990 CH) -Percent Data	
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sa	ample Data	
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape I (STF 1A, 1B, etc and data type (100 percent or	File .)		
sample)1		Geographic areas	Description
	A ²³	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
STF 1 (100 percent)	C³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 2 (100 percent)	В	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabula- tions for the total population and
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	separate presentations of tabula- tions by race and Hispanic origin
	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
STF 3 (Sample)	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

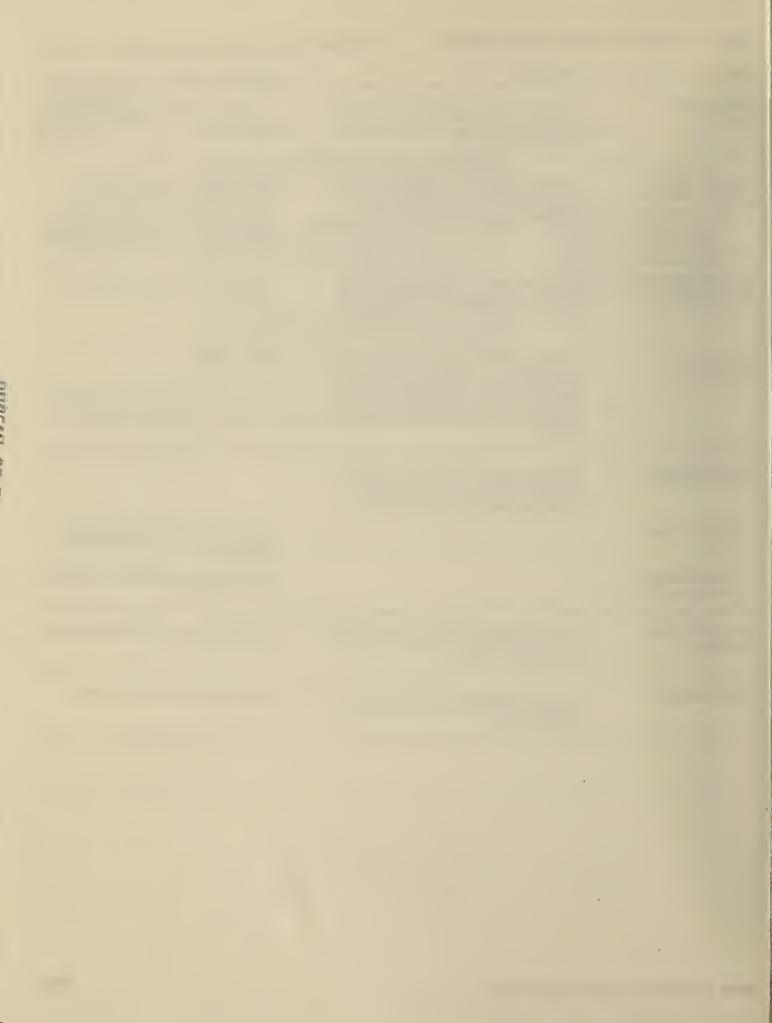
Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

(STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹	e	Geographic areas	Description
	Α	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	В	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Hispanic origin.

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.
³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employ- ment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant interstate county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on print- outs, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



